

S. Sudan parties in Uganda for talks

KAMPALA (AP) — Southern Sudanese political leaders here for talks mediated by President Yoweri Museveni and aimed at ending Sudan's civil war Saturday said a peaceful solution was possible. "We believe in an amicable solution to the problem," said Eliab James Surur, president of Sudan's Peoples Progressive Party. The party is one of six southern Sudanese parties united under the Sudan African Political Parties. The others include the Sudan African National Union Party, the Southern Sudan Political Association Party, the Sudan African Peoples Congress and the Sudanese African Congress. State-run Radio Uganda said John Garang, leader of the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army, also was in the Ugandan capital for the talks, but it was not immediately possible to confirm the report. The SPLA took up arms in 1983 against the Sudanese government to fight for more autonomy for the mainly Christian southerners and an end to Islamic laws favoured by the dominant Muslims of the north.

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Gumbattle kills 4 in N. Lebanon

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Four people were killed on Saturday when a quarrel at a petrol station in north Lebanon erupted into a three-hour battle with machineguns and anti-tank weapons, police said. They said the fighting broke out between members of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party and supporters of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command in a queue for petrol on the coastal highway near Tripoli. Long queues — and brawls — are common at Lebanon's petrol stations. Supplies are scarce and the official price has risen to 300 pounds (\$1.8) for 20 litres from 60 pounds eight months ago. Petrol is sold unofficially at some garages for 1,300 pounds.

Libyan foreign minister in Kuwait en route Baghdad

KUWAIT (AP) — Libyan Foreign Minister Jadallah Azouz Al Talhi arrived in Kuwait Saturday on his way to Baghdad for an official visit to Iraq. In an arrival statement, Al Talhi called for "Arab collaboration to repulse dangers and challenges besetting the Arab Nation." Al Talhi said that Col. Muammar Qadhafi's "approach" was that the Iraq war should be brought to an end and "perils threatening the Arab land should be repulsed." Asked about the future relationship between Iraq and Libya, he said: "Libya and Iraq are two brotherly countries and their relationship cannot but reflect their affiliation with the Arab Nation." He added that he would have consultations with Iraqi leaders on "issues of interest to the Arab Nation."

Reagan may meet Shevardnadze

SANTA BARBARA (AP) — President Ronald Reagan probably will meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during his visit to Washington Sept. 15-17, White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said Friday. Mr. Shevardnadze is coming to Washington for meetings with Secretary of State George Shultz that have been heralded as possible precursors of a summit later this year between Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. "I think it's likely the president will meet with Shevardnadze" although the meeting has not been scheduled yet, Fitzwater told reporters.

Italy pursues probe into arms traffic case

MASSA, Italy (AP) — Authorities investigating arms trafficking involving the Middle East on Saturday said they have arrested an armaments manufacturer, whose company is already under investigation for the possible sale of mines to Iran. Forty-five arrest warrants have been issued since the discovery on Wednesday of drugs and arms aboard a Lebanese-flagged ship off the coast of Italy. The Lebanese captain of the ship, the Boustany 1, and 16 crewmen, were among the 32 suspects so far arrested. Police on Saturday reported six more arrests in connection with the investigation.

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40 killed in bloodiest Israeli air raid on Lebanon since 1982

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — At least 40 people died and 50 people were wounded on Saturday in the bloodiest Israeli air raid on Palestinian camps in South Lebanon since the 1982 Israeli invasion, police and Palestinian groups said.

They said the victims included at least four women and four children. A number of Palestinians were still missing.

Most of the casualties were Palestinians who fell when jets launched a second raid as rescue workers evacuated victims of the first attack, a police spokesman said.

The raids devastated the targets, and hospitals appealed for urgent blood donations to cope with the influx of casualties. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) said 50 people died.

Witnesses quoted by news agencies said the ten-minute blitz, by three waves of warplanes sent black smoke billowing into the sky on the outskirts of 'Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp.

Ambulances and fire engines raced to the area from this port city 40 kilometres south of Beirut.

Explosions continued to be

heard minutes after the warplanes had swept back south to Israel, indicating that bombs with delayed fuses had been dropped.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli spokesman said the targets were used "as headquarters of ... organisations which planned to embark on an attack against Israel in the near future."

Residents told Reuters the raid destroyed two positions manned by the Abu Nidal Fatah dissident group as well as two buildings housing recently-displaced Palestinians amid orange orchards west of 'Ain Al Hilweh.

Most of the casualties, a police spokesman said, fell when the raiding jets launched a second dive-bombing attack on two coastal bases as rescuers were evacuating three people killed in the first attack against the area.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said the raiding Israeli jets "rocketed ambulances and civilians while evacuating the casualties."

A spokesman for the Fateh-Uprising movement, a Syrian-backed group led by Colonel Saeed Mousa, said in Damascus one of their positions near Sidon was among targets bombed by Israeli jets Saturday.

Shattered bodies were scattered about the banana groves south of Sidon after the raids. Ambulances, their sirens wailing, evacuated the victims to four hospitals in the city as cars fitted with loudspeakers toured the streets pleading for urgent blood donations to help cope with the influx of casualties.

A mushroom-like cloud of thick smoke hung over the stricken targets a few hours after the attack.

At least four jets participated in the 10-minute raid that began at 10:20 a.m. (0720 GMT) during which they dropped 20 rockets, one of which slammed into a house near the coastal area, killing all four civilians there.

"Oh God, all of them have died," said 40-year old Um Mahmoud as she cradled the bloody remains of her 10-year old daughter. "Where shall I go? I don't have a family any more."

Rescue workers said their efforts to free the injured were hampered by huge craters gouged

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Iraq welcomes U.N. mission but Iran reiterates demand

Combined agency dispatches

BAHRAIN — Iraq on Saturday welcomed the forthcoming visit of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to Baghdad and Tehran on an Iran-Iraq peace mission, but Iran indicated that there was no change in its stand that Iraq should be termed the "aggressor" in the seven-year-old war before the Islamic revolutionary regime would cooperate with U.N. efforts to end the conflict.

Despite its positive response to the U.N. secretary-general's mission, Baghdad did not announce any cessation of attacks during his visit to the region and sent its warplanes raiding Iranian targets

on land and at sea. An Iraqi war communiqué announced that Iraq jets had hit two ships near the Iranian coast in the 14th and 15th reported attacks against Iran-related shipping since Saturday.

"We welcome the U.N. secretary-general's visit to Iraq as part of his follow-up mission to implement Resolution 598," said Information Minister Latif Nassem Al Jassem at a news conference in Baghdad.

The Security Council called for a cessation of hostilities while the U.N. chief is in the war zone for a peace mission based upon the July 20 resolution, which orders the two sides to stop fighting. Mr. Jassem made no reference

to ending hostilities during Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit next week.

But political sources expect Baghdad to announce it will halt attacks on Iran when asked to do so by the secretary-general.

Iraq has accepted the July 20 ceasefire call on condition that Iran does likewise. Tehran has neither accepted nor rejected the move and wants the council to brand Iraq the "aggressor."

Mr. Jassem pressed Baghdad's call on the Security Council to impose sanctions against Iran for failing to agree to the resolution. "It is necessary that the council move to the stage of sanctions."

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5 killed in execution-style supermarket shooting in U.S.

ST. LOUIS (R) — Two gunmen disguised as cleaners forced employees to lie on a supermarket floor and then killed five of them execution-style in a hold-up that netted less than \$500, police said on Saturday.

Two more employees were wounded in Friday night's robbery in which the killers used a store's security guard and kept shooting, they said.

The two escaped with less than \$500, police said. The execution-style killings came just as the National Food Store was closing for the night, according to St. Louis police spokeswoman Linda Hancock.

She said employees told them the killers, who apparently knew the store's schedule, entered the shop disguised as floor cleaners. The victims, all supermarket employees, were about to leave the store when they were approached by two gunmen, who forced them back into the store, made them lie on their stomachs, and shot them, Hancock said.

The dead included the security guard, a woman cashier, and a 16-year-old boy.

Four people were pronounced dead at the scene and a fifth was dead on arrival at a hospital, she said.

Two employees who survived the attack were in hospital, one critical, the other in serious condition.

Liberian tankers 'riding piggyback' on U.S. convoy

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Two supertankers tagged on to a powerful American convoy heading out of the Gulf on Saturday in a clear move to protect themselves from Iranian attack.

Two Liberian supertankers, one loaded with Kuwaiti oil and the other with Saudi crude, tacked on to the back of the heavily armed convoy. The string of 10 warships and merchant vessels stretched about 20 kilometres down the Gulf.

A regional shipping source said the supertankers clearly wanted protection from any hostile Iranian action. "They're riding piggyback, and it makes sense," the source was quoted as saying by Reuters.

"I don't blame the other tankers... if I were a captain, I would do exactly the same," said another source. "At least you know the waters ahead have been swept for mines."

Reuters photographer Ulli Michel, flying over the U.S. convoy steaming at 6-10 knots 60 kilometres off the United Arab Emirates (UAE) coast, saw an Iranian frigate was shadowing the convoy.

Five warships were shepherding the convoy towards the Strait of Hormuz, the bottleneck at the mouth of the Gulf where Iran has Silksworm missile sites.

Michel identified the two trailing supertankers as the 421,681-tonne Grand and the 305,675-tonne Doceford, sailing nose-to-tail behind the American helicopter carrier Guadalcanal at the rear of the eight-ship convoy.

The captain of the Iranian frigate

gate, when hailed from the helicopter, replied: "We are fine, thank you very much."

The Iranians have attacked eight ships in the Gulf in the past six days in the worst flare-up of the tanker war in seven years of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

But Iranian gunboats have not attacked any tankers escorted by American warships.

The convoy had left Kuwait on Thursday at the start of a 880-kilometre voyage out of the Gulf. The reflagged tankers are the Townsend, Gas Princess and Gas Queen.

Kuwait has so far reregistered 10 tankers under U.S. flag to qualify for American protection from Iranian attack.

Another of the emirate's 22-strong fleet, the 263,679-tonne oil tanker Al Faiha, is anchored just outside the Strait of Hormuz and is expected to hoist the British flag soon.

Regional shipping sources said the third outward bound convoy with three U.S.-flag Kuwaiti tankers was shadowed by two frigates, the guided missile destroyer Kidd and the Guadalcanal.

The transport vessel Raleigh, sandwiched between two of the tankers, was thought to be carrying high-speed patrol boats to counter any attack by Iran's Revolutionary Guards who have regularly ambushed neutral shipping from motor launches.

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Holland to send minesweepers to Gulf; U.S. builds up major naval force, page 2



King opens 2-day national conference on education today with important speech

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein today opens with an important speech a national conference on education designed to lay down policies for reforming the Kingdom's educational system. The two-day conference, which will be attended by ministers and education specialists from the public and private sectors, will discuss reports by educational committees related to the introduction of reforms to the educational system.

The conference will be made up of three working sessions: the first will deal with aspects of educational policy in general; the second will cover school curricula and teaching methods and

the third will discuss school administration.

The final session will be held Monday afternoon. Recommendations adopted by the conference will be declared at the final session, according to sources at the Ministry of Education which is organising the conference, the first of its kind in the country.

Minister of Education Thounqan Hindawi has said that the conference would lay the ground for a new educational system which entails wide-scale reforms.

The conference follows intensive surveys and studies conducted by educational teams in various governorates and a tour of schools and meetings with

education experts, school students and teachers by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Prince Hassan last week chaired televised seminars attended by representatives and rapporteurs of various educational committees involved in the survey for reassessment of their work before the opening of the conference. The teams presented outlines of reports of school curricula, school buildings, school administration, school health, vocational training and other aspects pertaining to education.

The outcome of the conference is expected to serve as a guide for the Ministry of Education's planners and educators.

Cabinet endorses accord with Syria to build Al Wahdeh Dam

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet on Saturday endorsed an agreement signed with the Syrian government on Thursday for the exploitation of Yarmouk River water and the construction of a dam on the river which runs near the common border.

The Cabinet will now refer the agreement to the Lower House of Parliament for debate and approval in the House's next ordinary session, according to a statement following the regular Cabinet session on Saturday.

The agreement, signed by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and his Syrian counterpart Dr. Abdul Ra'ouf Al Kasm, provides for the construction of a 100-metre-high dam named 'Al Wahdeh'. It will hold 200 million cubic metres of water to be used for irrigation purposes and generation of electric power benefiting both sides. Official sources contacted by the Jordan Times said the dam would cost roughly JD 80 million.

Dr. Kasm left for Damascus on Saturday, following a three-day



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai bids farewell to Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Ra'ouf Al Kasm upon Dr. Kasm's departure from Amman at the end of a three-day visit on Saturday (Petra photo)

official visit to Jordan during which he signed the agreement.

During his three-day stay, Dr. Kasm, who accompanied by a high-level Syrian official delegation, was received by His Majesty King Hussein.

Both Dr. Kasm and Mr. Rifai also discussed bilateral relations

Arab team to visit Moscow on Sept. 9

KUWAIT (Agencies) — The Kuwaiti foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, announced Saturday that he would visit Moscow Sept. 9 on a pan-Arab mission to urge international pressure that would induce Iran to accept an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

The Kuwaiti News Agency (KUNA) quoted him as saying that he "will brief Soviet officials on the latest developments in the Gulf and the perils involved in the continuation of the war in light of the Iranian intransigence and its rejection of Security Council Resolution 598."

He was also quoted as saying he would convey to the Kremlin the decision of the Arab League foreign ministers to resume an emergency session Sept. 20 in Tunis to review Arab relations with Tehran in light of the developments.

The ministers at the start of the meeting last month at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis agreed that the seven members of a special committee on the Iran-Iraq war visit the capitals of the five big powers ahead of the resumed sessions.

The committee comprises the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, North Yemen and Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi.

Sheikh Sabah, along with the foreign ministers of Iraq and Tunisia, and Mr. Klibi were assigned Moscow, while the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Morocco will be visiting London, Paris and Washington. Another delegation led by the Jordanian foreign minister is currently in Peking.

China wants superpowers to end military role

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told the delegation on Friday that the superpowers should stop their military involvement in the Gulf, and the problems there should be settled through consultations by the Gulf countries.

Reporting on Saturday on a banquet in honour of Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and the Arab League delegation, the New China News Agency also quoted Mr. Wu as saying Iran and Iraq should stop all military action. The superpowers should stop their military involvement in the region and the problem should be settled by the Gulf countries through consultations, the official agency said.

"It is of prime importance for Iran and Iraq to stop all military action, and we hope that the parties concerned will exercise restraint to ensure the freedom and safety of navigation in the Gulf's international channel," he said.

He called on them to cooperate with the United Nations Security Council to fully implement Resolution 598.

Mr. Masri called the Iran-Iraq conflict a war with no purpose which had wrought serious damage and losses.

U.S. and Soviets to discuss Gulf in Geneva, page 2

3 Silksworm missiles fired at Kuwait in four days

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Iran has apparently fired three missiles at Kuwait in the last four days and one streaked tankers to land close to a refinery, diplomatic and oil sources said on Saturday.

The sources, quoted by Reuters, said that in the latest attack a missile exploded in the sea off the emirate at the head of the troubled Gulf around 5 a.m. (0200 GMT) on Saturday.

Kuwaiti authorities have said that a missile struck the emirate on Friday. They blamed Iran and protested to the United Nations. But they have not said anything about an explosion heard by residents soon after daybreak on Saturday or a similar blast last Wednesday.

Iran has repeatedly threatened to fire surface-to-surface missiles at Kuwaiti economic targets in retaliation for Iraqi attacks on its oil and power facilities.

Kuwait backs Iraq in its war with Iran but denies Tehran's charges that it allows arms for Baghdad through its ports or permits Iraqi fighters to use its airspace.

Diplomats said Iran might be firing Chinese-made Silksworm missiles from a battery on the occupied Fao Peninsula, which it captured from Iraq last year.

The sources said the missile fired at dawn on Friday hit the region of Mina Abdullah and landed several kilometres from an oil refinery with a capacity of 224,000 barrels per day.

"It was a close call," one source said.

Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad said in a protest to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar the attack damaged residential buildings and industrial facilities.

A Defence Ministry statement said there were no casualties, residents living near Mina Abdullah said windows shattered and masonry crumbled under the impact.

The Mina Abdullah refinery is about 45 kilometres south of Kuwait City and is one of three in the country, all within a few

Kuwait expels 5 Iranian diplomats

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Kuwait declared five Iranian diplomats *persona non grata* on Saturday and gave them a week to leave the country, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported.

It said Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Suleiman Majid Al Shaheen called in the Iranian charge d'affaires to inform him of the decision.

Diplomatic and oil sources said earlier that Iran had apparently fired three missiles at Kuwait in the past four days.

It was not known whether the decision was related to the missile attack or to a previous diplomatic dispute following the attack on the Kuwaiti embassy in Tehran Aug. 1.

Mobs in Tehran ransacked the Kuwaiti embassy and occupied it in "revenge" for the death of Iranian pilgrims during clashes with Saudi Arabian police in the Holy City of Mecca July 31. The Saudis said 275 Iranians were killed in a stampede succeeded the clashes.

Kuwait has since demanded the reopening of its embassy.

kilometres of each other.

Diplomats said an explosion heard in Kuwait early on Wednesday was apparently a missile hitting the water near the Kuwaiti Island of Failaka, 20 kilometres off the northern coast.

Last January, two missiles were fired at Failaka shortly before Kuwait hosted an Islamic summit. Iran boycotted the meeting saying Kuwait was not an appropriate venue because it was not neutral in the war and was too close to the war front.

In his letter to Mr. Perez de Cuellar, Sheikh Sabah said: "Iran fired a missile at some residential buildings and industrial installations in the south of Kuwait, inflicting damages on them."

"We expect that after any consultations with the Security Coun-

cil you deem appropriate and urgent. Your Excellency will set out to take whatever measures (are) entailed by your responsibility to prevent Iran from continuing its attacks against Kuwait," the letter said.

According to an unofficial translation made available by Kuwait's U.N. mission, the letter said the missile and Iran's recent attack on the Kuwaiti cargo vessel Jabal Ali were not the only assaults against Kuwait in the past week.

"In fact Kuwait has overlooked some of the Iranian attacks launched during that period and did not report them to you ... in order to facilitate the work of the Security Council and Your Excellency's task during this time."

This was a reference to plans for the secretary general to fly to Iran and Iraq next week to try to end the fighting in the seven-year-old Gulf war.

The Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry summoned the ambassadors of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on Saturday to push through the call for urgent measures from the world body against the Iranian aggression, the Kuwaiti News Agency said.

Under-Secretary Suleiman Majid Al Shaheen met with the ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China and briefed them on "Iran's latest escalation (against Kuwait) by launching a missile on residential and industrial areas in the southern coast," KUNA quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying.

"Shaheen told the diplomats that Kuwait might have overlooked some dangerous practices by Iran, whether in sea or on land, out of its keenness to allow the U.N. secretary-general and the Security Council the chance

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Chinese missiles pose major threat to Gulf; Kuwait probes fires at university, page 2

Dutch to send mine hunters to Gulf

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP) — The Dutch navy is preparing to send mine hunters to the Gulf, Dutch Premier Ruud Lubbers has said, only hours after Italy announced it would dispatch a naval task force to protect its shipping interests in the international oil shipping lanes.

The Dutch navy "is intensifying its efforts to solve the logistical problems" involved in sending two of its 13 ultra-modern mine hunters to the Gulf, Mr. Lubbers told reporters at his weekly news conference here Friday.

Earlier Friday, Italian Defence Minister Valerio Zanone announced that his nation was to send a naval task force to the region, following the Thursday machine gun attack by Iranian forces on an Italian container ship in the Gulf.

In The Hague, Mr. Lubbers, who hailed the Italian move as "a very good development," said no final decision had yet been given by his cabinet to dispatch the vessels.

But he added that "I expect that the defence minister will make a decision in the course of next week."

No Dutch merchant ships have so far been attacked in the Gulf. Although no parliamentary approval for such a decision is necessary under Dutch law, The Netherlands' legislature would "certainly get a chance to debate the issue," Mr. Lubbers said.

Mr. Lubbers' centre-right coalition government holds 81 seats in the 150-member Dutch parliament.

Earlier this month, Dutch navy spokesmen have estimated that it would take about a week to fit

two mine hunters to sail for the Gulf, and a further 25 days to reach the area.

The preparations at the northern Dutch naval base of Den Helder followed weeks of diplomatic lobbying by Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek among The Netherlands' Western European allies for a joint naval operation in the Gulf.

Late last month, the seven member nations of the Western European Union (WEU) met in this diplomatic capital to consider such an operation.

The WEU is an informal diplomatic forum in which its members discuss security issues. Currently chaired by The Netherlands, its other members are Belgium, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, and Luxembourg.

Britain and France have already mounted naval operations in the Gulf alongside the U.S. Navy.

At the Aug. 20 meeting, no decisions were made on a joint WEU operation to protect Gulf

shipping, but the member nations identified free navigation there as "a vital European interest."

In the wake of the conference, Dutch Foreign Minister Van Den Broek said that The Netherlands was willing "in principle" to send mine hunters to the Gulf, provided that other Western European nations joined.

Earlier this week, Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens said in a newspaper interview that his nation would have no objections to join a European mine-clearing effort in the Gulf, and Italy's Friday decision was seen here as clearing the way for Dutch involvement.

The Netherlands' fleet of Alkmaar class mine hunters is considered one of the most modern in the world.

The ships' polyester hulls are stacked with state-of-the-art electronic detection equipment, and the vessels, which have a crew of 40, operate mini submarines to track and destroy mines.

U.S., Soviets to discuss Gulf war in Geneva

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government has said it is sending a senior diplomat to Geneva to discuss rising tensions in the Gulf with Soviet officials.

Edward Djerejian, an assistant secretary of state, will meet principally with Yuri Alekseyev, a Soviet deputy foreign minister, on Sept. 10-11. Their agenda also will include the outlook for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman Friday described the mission as "part of the continuing U.S.-Soviet dialogue on regional issues."

Tensions in the region continued to escalate. Iran was reported to have fired a Silkworm anti-ship missile into the Gulf, near U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tankers. Redman was unable immediately to confirm the report. "I don't have any knowledge, I don't have any confirmation," he said.

The United States is seeking Soviet cooperation in trying to end the war between Iran and Iraq. On Afghanistan, Mr. Djerejian will look into reports that the Soviets may be willing to withdraw their more than 110,000 troops over a year.

The United States is giving Iran one last chance to accept a cease-fire in the Gulf while gathering all the ammunition it may need to slap an arms embargo on Tehran. Friday was supposed to be the deadline. Unless Iran gave an unequivocal "yes" to the cease-fire resolution adopted unanimously on July 20 by the U.N. Security Council, the United States would move next week for sanctions.

Ships on 'piggyback'

(Continued from page 1)

Sikorsky Sea Stallion helicopters flying off the Guadalcanal roved ahead of the convoy trailing sonar probes to detect mines.

About two miles behind the convoy, the Doceford and the Grand kept up the 10-knot pace. The Doceford had left Saudi Arabia's Gulf of terminal of Ras Tannurah on Thursday, the same day the main convoy weighed anchor at Kuwait's Al Ahmadi terminal. The Grand was carrying Kuwaiti crude.

Britain and France already have warships in the waterway and early on Saturday they escorted two British container ships and a French oil tanker out of the Gulf, shipping sources said.

Four British minesweepers and a support vessel sailed through the Suez Canal on Saturday, bound for the Gulf to join other naval forces protecting ships.

The 615-ton Hunt class mine warfare ship Bicestier, Hurworth, Brecon and Brocksby were escorted by the 1,500-ton support ship Abdiel.

Kidnapped Italian freed in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Joseph Khoury, a Christian Lebanese who also holds an Italian passport, was released from captivity on Saturday after he had been kidnapped in Syrian-policed west Beirut a week ago.

Hassan Youssef, spokesman for the Syrian-backed Amal, Lebanon's mainstream Shi'ite Muslim militia, said the group's security apparatus "located the captive and freed him."

But it was not clear why Khoury, 20, was snatched in the first place, who took him and why his kidnapping was never disclosed.

Khoury is a dual-national because his father is Lebanese and his mother Italian.

Mr. Youssef told the Muslim-run Voice of the Nation radio station that Khoury was snatched in west Beirut's Hamra Street, the mainly Muslim sector's main commercial thoroughfare, sometime "last week."

The broadcast said he was handed over on Saturday to Italian Ambassador Antonio Mancini.

He was the second foreigner to be kidnapped since the Syrian army deployed 7,500 men in west Beirut on Feb. 22 to end militia anarchy.

The first one was American journalist Charles Glass who was grabbed on a highway south of Beirut on June 17. After 62 days in captivity, Glass turned up in west Beirut on Aug. 18, saying he had fled while his guards slept.

Syrian officials said they believe Glass was allowed to escape after pressure on the kidnappers from Damascus which viewed his kidnapping as an attempt to discredit its peace-keeping initiative.

But 25 other foreigners remain captive in Lebanon, most all by Shi'ite Muslim fundamentalist factions loyal to Iran.

Lebanese kidnappers said on Friday they would free one of two

West German hostages within 10 days if the Bonn government meets their demands.

"We announce we will release a German hostage within 10 days if the German government carries out what it has to do and what it has promised us within this period," said typewritten statement signed by the "Holy Warriors of Freedom."

The statement, delivered to an international news agency in Beirut, was accompanied by a photograph of West German hostage Alfred Schmidt.

Schmidt, a 47-year-old engineer, and Rudolf Cordes, 35, businessman, were seized in Muslim west Beirut in January.

Their abduction came a week after the arrest of Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim Mohammad Ali Hamadei at Frankfurt airport on suspicion of involvement in the 1985 hijack of an American TWA airliner to Beirut.

Israeli woman injured by protesting religious Jews

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli woman was slightly injured on Saturday when ultra-orthodox Jews blocked her car as she drove into Jerusalem on the Jewish Sabbath, police said.

The incident was the latest in a series pitting fundamentalist Jews, who believe religious law should be imposed on Israel to hasten the coming of the Messiah, and secular Jews who say they have a right to live as they want.

Police said they used tear gas on Friday night to disperse ultra-

religious demonstrators protesting against the screening of films on the eve of the Sabbath.

Ultra-orthodox Jews planned further demonstrations for Saturday in their struggle to halt the screening of films in Jerusalem on the Sabbath, which runs from sundown Friday to Saturday evening.

Last Saturday police fired tear gas and water from cannons to drive back about 500 ultra-orthodox Jews protesting against the film shows.

Ozal paves way for early election after referendum

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal is paving the way for possible early general elections following this weekend's referendum on political sources said on Saturday.

They said a draft bill reducing to 45 from 90 the number of days needed between calling and holding an election was expected to be presented this month to parliament, where the ruling Motherland Party has an overwhelming majority.

The bill was apparently prepared amid signs that a minority of the 25 million voters in Sunday's referendum would shun Mr. Ozal's appeals to reject the immediate return to active politics of leaders banned under military rule between 1980 and 1983.

Reducing the waiting period to 45 days will allow Mr. Ozal to hold elections by the end of November — 12 months before his five-year mandate expires.

When Turkey's constitutionally harsh winter sets in and makes voting politically unacceptable.

Newspaper polls predict a 52 to 48 percent majority for lifting the political bans. But they also show 32 of 49 seats in parliament.

About 70 other parliamentarians were banned from active politics for five years when the military dissolved all parties.

The referendum campaign has turned into a confidence vote in Mr. Ozal's government, which came to power in 1983 when the military pursued a policy of "guided democracy." The Motherland Party has 250 of the 495 seats in parliament.

Chinese missiles pose serious threat in Gulf

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran's batteries of Chinese-made Silkworm anti-ship missiles pose a serious danger to Gulf shipping and have long been considered a threat to Kuwait, located only 35 miles (56 kilometres) from Iranian-held territory.

The United States warned Iran against deploying mobile batteries of the missiles in the Strait of Hormuz, gateways to the Gulf, earlier this year because of the threat to shipping.

The first Silkworm reported fired in anger in the Gulf was exploded near an oil terminal where two Kuwaiti tankers flying the U.S. flag were loading, shipping sources said.

That added a chilling new dimension to the U.S. confrontation with Iran.

Closing the narrow strait would cut off the flow of the non-Communist world's oil supplies which are shipped through the waterway.

The U.S. Defence Department has not ruled out the possibility of pre-emptive strikes against the Silkworm batteries if the missiles are armed and prepared for launching.

In Washington, State Department officials said they had seen press reports of a Silkworm firing Friday, but that no official confirmation had been received.

President Ronald Reagan's national security advisor, Frank Carlucci, noted in June: "The Silkworms clearly represent a threat. It would ill behoove Iran to use these missiles against shipping on the high seas."

U.S. intelligence learned the Iranian were buying Silkworms from China late last year. Intelligence detected the first missiles in the southern Gulf early this year, heightening tension in the Gulf where Iran and Iraq have been at war since September 1980.

They were located at three points on the northern shore of the narrow strait on the island of

Qeshm, Kish and near the big naval base at Bandar Abbas.

Other batteries were later reported in the northern end of the Gulf on Iraq's Fao peninsula, captured by the Iranians in February 1986.

The Iranians moved the mobile launchers in the Strait of Hormuz several weeks ago, apparently because they were considered vulnerable to U.S. Navy air strikes.

But the Silkworms on the Fao peninsula, less exposed to U.S. firepower, have apparently stayed put, heavily protected by anti-aircraft missile batteries.

The Silkworm, the Chinese version of the Soviet SS-N-2C Styx anti-ship weapon, is known as the Hai Ying HY-2 made by the Chinese Precision Machinery Import and Export Corp. It has been carried on Chinese warships for 20 years.

The Chinese first began exporting them in 1984. China, which has become one of Iran's major arms suppliers, has denied it sold Silkworms to Tehran.

The Pentagon earlier this year said Iran had acquired about 20 Silkworms. But other reports have put the number as high as 100.

With a range of up to 50 miles (80 kilometres), the Silkworm can carry warheads of up to 453 kilograms of high explosives.

That is 10 times the hitting power of the French-made Exocet missiles used by Iraqi fighter-bombers against attacks on Iranian tankers in the Gulf and enough to sink a big ship.

Egyptian Styx missiles sank the Israeli destroyer Eilat in the Mediterranean in 1967. But the Israelis have developed electronic counter-measures and downed several Styx in the 1973 Middle East war.

With a cruising altitude of 450 feet (145 metres), the Silkworm flies higher than the sea-skimming Exocet.

TV & RADIO

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WAHBEH VISITS PARLIAMENT: Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahbeh on Saturday called at the Lower House of Parliament and met with its speaker, Akel Al Fayed. Mr. Wahbeh conveyed to Mr. Fayed a verbal message from Dr. Ri'at Mahjoub, speaker of the Egyptian People's Council, and also discussed with him Jordanian-Egyptian relations.

Solidarity with Iraq rally to take place

AMMAN (Petra) — A public rally to show solidarity with the Iraqi people in their endeavour to end the war with Iran and establish peace in the Gulf region will be held in Amman on Tuesday, according to an official announcement.

The announcement said that the rally, to be held at the Al Hussein Youth City's Palace of Culture, will be addressed by Minister of Labour and Social

Development Khaled Haj Hassan and other notable representatives of the public and private sectors in Jordan.

Speakers, the announcement said, will include among others: Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh, speaker of the Palestine National Council, Sheikh Izzeddin Al Khauib, mufti of the Kingdom, and M. Samir Qarden, president of the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions.

Foreign workers told to carry work permits

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development on Saturday issued a stern warning to all non-Jordanian workers employed in the Kingdom to abide by labour regulations concerning work permits.

A statement by the ministry said that all non-Jordanians working in the country should carry their work permits wherever they go, on a permanent basis, so that they can produce

them for ministry inspectors when requested.

There will not be leniency with any non-Jordanian workers caught without their permits at the place of work, because non-abidance by regulations obstructs the inspectors' work, the statement said.

The statement added that violators will be asked to leave the country, and their employers will be prosecuted.

First phase of Zarqa Ma'in Spa Complex opens to public

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Tourist and Mineral Water Company (JTMWC) has opened the first phase of the Zarqa Ma'in Spa Complex to the public, and in cooperation with the Jordan Express Tourist Transport Company (JETT), is now operating regular trips to the spa site 38 kilometres south of Amman.

An official announcement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that the move is part of the company's drive to encourage domestic tourism at the lowest possible cost for Jordanian citizens.

Petra said that Tourism Authority Director Nasri Atallah on Saturday inspected 10 new air-

conditioned buses bought by JETT to modernise its fleet. Mr. Atallah inspected the standard of services, and looked into JETT's programme to promote tourism, during his visit to the company's offices in Amman.

Fayez Abdul Ghanam, director of JTMWC, last month announced that the first phase of the Zarqa Ma'in Spa Complex will be open this month, but that the spa will not be fully operational until November. He was speaking to reporters and representatives of tourist and travel offices in Jordan during a trip to the spa.

The project entailed building a 150-room hotel with 250 beds,

swimming pools with mineral water, playgrounds, a shopping centre, along with three restaurants, and a camping site that can accommodate 250 people. In addition, therapeutic facilities were installed under the supervision of specialists.

The project, which cost JD 13 million, has 60 natural hot springs containing minerals beneficial for patients suffering from rheumatism, sinusitis, arthritis, and asthma.

The Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Public Works have been installing telephone links and building a major highway linking Amman with the spa.

India, Taiwan purchase 215,000 tonnes of potash

AMMAN — India and Taiwan have signed contracts for the purchase of 215,000 tonnes of Jordanian potash from the Arab Potash Company (APC), according to a team just back from visits to both countries.

A spokesman for the team said that India has signed a deal to purchase 200,000 tonnes of Jordanian potash produced by APC near the southern tip of the Dead Sea, and Taiwan has pledged to buy 15,000 tonnes.

With the conclusion of the two deals, the spokesman said, India will have bought 430,000 tonnes, and Taiwan, 40,000 tonnes, of Jordanian potash by the end of 1987.

The spokesman noted that APC shipped 243,000 tonnes of potash to China in the first half of this year, but shipments going to Taiwan and India in the second half of 1987 will be higher in value by 14 per cent.

By the end of last month, APC had exported 745,461 tonnes of Jordanian potash since the start of 1987, compared with 636,985 tonnes in the same period of 1986, according to the spokesman.

APC's plans indicate that a total of 1.2 million tonnes of potash will be extracted at the plant during 1987.

In February APC announced plans to step up investment to

increase output and, thereby, strengthen Jordan's position among the world's potash producers.

The pan-Arab firm, which has been losing money since going into production in 1983, produced 1.1 million tonnes last year, compared with 908,500 tonnes in 1985, according to APC Managing Director Ali Ensour in an earlier interview with Reuters. APC production last year represented roughly 2.7 per cent of total world output of about 42 million tonnes, and made Jordan the seventh largest producer after the Soviet Union, Canada, East Germany, West Germany, France, and Israel.

Jordan holds a 52 per cent stake in the company. Other shareholders are: the governments of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Libya, and Kuwait, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the Arab Mining Company.

In his interview Mr. Ensour said a \$25 million project was underway, with loans from the IDB and the World Bank, to expand the annual output capacity from 1.2 million to 1.4 million tonnes in 1989.

According to Mr. Ensour, APC's net losses from 1985 totalled \$30 million, with earnings hit by depressed world prices, a weak dollar, market glut, and poor demand in the United States and China.

Planning minister leaves for Istanbul meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan left for Istanbul Saturday to take part in the meetings of a standing committee on economic and trade cooperation among Islamic countries.

The first session, due to open Monday, will be addressed by Turkish President Kenan Evren in his capacity as chairman of the standing committee, and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, as well as Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzadeh, secretary-general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), which formed the standing committee.

The delegates to the four-day conference are expected to review a committee's report on its performance, reports by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) on financing trade of Islamic states,

and a report on a commercial data network for Islamic nations. Also on the agenda is a report on the work of the Islamic Countries Centre for Statistics and Economic Affairs and a proposal for establishing an Islamic aid fund.

A total of 45 Islamic countries, all OIC members, are expected to take part in the meeting which will also be attended by a number of United Nations organisations, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), as well as the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development.

Dr. Kanaan is accompanied to the conference by Jordan's ambassador to Turkey and Dr. Fayez Tarawneh, economic advisor at the prime minister's office.

Murders discovered by Irbid police

By Ahmad Kreishan
Al Ra'i

AMMAN — The Public Security Department (PSD) on Saturday announced the discovery of two crimes which took place in the northern city of Irbid.

A PSD spokesman said that a number of residents reported to the local police that they sensed a very bad smell coming from a nearby home, which prompted the police to search the place. The search, he said, resulted in the discovery of the body of an 80-year-old woman who had been buried in the earth floor of

the house.

The police immediately called in the coroner, who announced that the woman had been killed by two bullets fired from a shotgun, and that the dead woman was the wife of the house's owner, identified by the police only as T.N.

The search, which continued the next day, revealed another body, that of the owner of the house, himself, who had been killed and buried under heaps of stone and earth.

The police are continuing their investigation into the case.

Omani journalists attend course

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-month training course for 15 Omani journalists was opened at the Jordan News Agency, Petra, in Amman Saturday.

Petra Director General Ali Safadi opened the course with a speech, in which he paid tribute to the strong relations between Jordan and Oman, and their bilateral cooperation in information fields.

Mr. Safadi also referred to Petra's role in reflecting Jordan's cultural, economic, political, and social development to the outside world, as well as its endeavours, through the Arab News Agencies Federation, to coordinate Arab information activities and to present the just Arab causes to the world.

Jordan to report at Berlin meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a three-week conference on pharmaceutical information to be held in West Berlin on Monday.

The event is organised by the West German Institute for Pharmaceutical Development and will discuss medicine, pharmaceutical storage, and international legislation dealing with the dispensing of medicine.

Jordan's working paper will tackle the local law in relation to the registration of new pharmaceutical products.

Airline agrees to fly tourists from Finland

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Jordanian airline (RJ) signed an agreement Saturday with the Finnish Tourist Corporation (NET) for operating RJ flights between Helsinki and Aqaba.

Under the agreement, RJ will make one weekly flight between the two cities starting from the end of October and for a period of six months.

The chartered Airbus planes will carry at least 188 Finnish tourists to the port city of Aqaba every week, according to an RJ spokesman.



MABROUK

George-Christian Fontaine and Elham Daou entered the golden cage Friday in a splendid wedding ceremony held at the Nazareth Virgin Church in Sweifeh.

The bride, 21-year-old daughter of Mr. Souham Amin Daou, manager of the Jordan Press Foundation's Printing Department, has just graduated with a B.A. in Economics from Yarmouk University.

The bridegroom, a Canadian



Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan and President of the Jordan Engineers Association Ibrahim Abu Ayyash (right) attend a Saturday session devoted to improving safety conditions on construction sites (Petra photo)

Construction sector accidents, injuries continue to increase

AMMAN (Petra) — The construction sector in Jordan, like in many other countries, continues to witness a rising number of occupational injuries, partially as a result of the dangers inherent in the construction business, Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan said Saturday.

Official figures estimate that 10 per cent of all accidents worldwide occur in construction operations, the minister said in an address to the opening session of a seminar on safety measures in the construction sector.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Development established an institute in 1983 to educate workers on general safety measures, and in cooperation with the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), this institute has been providing guidance and advice on all matters related to safety, Mr. Haj Hassan noted.

He said that a survey conducted by his ministry showed that nearly 28 per cent of occupational accidents and injuries sustained in Jordan occurred in the construction sector. The discovery of this problem warranted a wide-scale campaign, involving eight major, local construction

firms, to try to reduce the level of injuries and to minimise danger.

President of the Jordanian Engineers Association (JEA) Ibrahim Abu Ayyash opened the meeting by referring to the high rate of occupational injuries in the construction sector. Mr. Abu Ayyash criticised contracts drawn up by the private and public sectors in Jordan because they do not provide terms and conditions pertaining to safety and security for workers employed to operate machinery and other equipment.

The JEA has contributed to the preparation of the Construction and Public Safety Code, a task being undertaken by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). Mr. Abu Ayyash noted. He said that the JEA hopes that Jordanian universities will introduce the subject of occupational safety in all engineering and construction courses at their faculties of engineering.

Mr. Abu Ayyash said that first priority in safety measures should be given to workers, and the second priority should go to the machinery and equipment employed in building.

The two-day seminar has been organised by the JEA in conjunc-

tion with the Industrial Development Bank (IDB). Participants are expected to discuss 12 working papers dealing with safety at construction sites, protection for workers and equipment, mechanical and electrical dangers involved in the construction business, safety measures in the use of scaffolding, and other related topics.

The first session focused attention on three working papers which recommended that the projected construction code should be applied to all construction operations, and that seminars and conferences be held to discuss updating the code once every five to seven years.

One of the papers referred to a statistical bulletin about injuries and accidents in the construction sector issued in 1982, which showed that 28.2 per cent of the overall number of victims of accidents were in the construction business, making construction accidents second only to road accidents. The report also blamed lack of sufficient training for workers, malnutrition among workers, mismanagement, and the absence of proper protection and safety measures as the major causes of these accidents.

Hebron University head announces creation of faculty of agriculture

AMMAN (Petra) — Hebron University has embarked on establishing a faculty of agriculture, the first ever in an Arab university in the occupied Arab territory, according to Othman Al Takroui, the university's president.

He said that the new faculty was deemed necessary in the struggle for survival under Israeli occupation because the faculty would produce trained people who can develop their land, and thereby help to bolster the Arab people's steadfastness in their homeland.

Dr. Takroui also said that Hebron University has started

building a dormitory for female students which will provide accommodation for at least 450, and has embarked on building a model university school to bring up a strong and well-educated generation of youth capable of confronting the Israeli occupation.

However, Dr. Takroui pointed out that the university lacks sufficient funds for its different projects, and that students' fees barely cover 10 per cent of the total expenses.

Iraq welcomes Perez de Cuellar mission

(Continued from page 1)

the said. Washington, which originally set a weekend deadline for Iran's compliance with the resolution, said it was now awaiting the results of the secretary general's mission.

U.N. diplomats told Reuters in New York that even if the secretary general fails, a sizeable proportion of the council's 15 members, including some of the big powers, would be reluctant to vote for sanctions.

Mr. Jassam said Iraq did not want to comment on the positions of different big powers on the sanctions issue, but "Iraq is now watching the movements of the major power."

The minister said that Iraq would continue to attack Iran's oil and economic installations if it refused to accept the resolution. The Iraqis resumed attacking Iranian offshore targets, including tankers, oil terminals and oil fields, on July 29 after a 45-day lull, saying Tehran had refused to accept the ceasefire call.

Air raid sirens wailed out over Iran's northern Gulf oil terminal at Kharg Island earlier and Baghdad said its jets had struck what it termed a "large naval target" near the Iranian coast.

Later on Saturday, Iraq said its warplanes attacked another large naval target off the Iranian coast at 03.25 p.m. (1125 GMT).

A military spokesman said the Iraqi planes scored accurate and effective hits on the target and they all returned safely to base.

It was the 14th and 15th hits on Iranian shipping reported by Iraq since it resumed attacks eight days ago. Iran responded with a hit-and-run raid on mer-

chant vessels in the fiercest week in the war at sea since 1981. Iran's last attack, on the Italian freighter Jolly Rubino in the early hours of Thursday, prompted Rome's cabinet to reverse its non-interventionist policy and order warships to the Gulf.

Iran has repeatedly threatened, blow-by-blow retaliation to the Iraqi raids and so far attacked eight ships.

Shipping sources so far have named five Iranian tankers hit by Iraq since it lost patience and ended a 45-day lull, accusing Iran of stalling on the U.N. ceasefire to halt the war.

Tehran has given no details of what damage has been done by the latest blitz of Iraqi warplanes hitting its tankers and oil installations along the Gulf coast. But industry sources said its exports had not apparently been seriously disrupted.

The five tankers known to have been hit were used to shuttle oil from Kharg island to terminals at Sirri and Larak Islands in the southern Gulf.

Tehran has not officially admitted responsibility for its counter-attacks on shipping, implying that others, particularly the United States, were to blame for any insecurity in the Gulf.

Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani told a Friday prayer meeting in Tehran "every single incident in the Persian Gulf should be viewed and analysed within the context of U.S. adventurism."

Tehran Radio said Iran was to tell Mr. Perez de Cuellar on his coming visit that Iraq must be condemned for "aggression" before Iran would respond to peace moves.

It said that, while welcoming the U.N.'s top envoy, Iran would say to him that any hope of progress towards peace "is subject to denouncing and indicting the aggressor."

All U.N. Security Council resolutions during the seven-year Iran-Iraq war had supported Baghdad, said the radio.

"The U.N. Charter stresses that the aggressor must first be sought and the Security Council must then take practical terms to punish the same," it said.

"The future of cooperation between... Iran and the Security Council will hinge on its standpoints."

Tehran dates the Gulf war from Sept. 22, 1980, when Iraqi forces crossed the Shatt Al Arab borderline. Iraq says it began on Sept. 4 with Iranian shelling of its border towns.

Iran said earlier it would exercise self-restraint in war actions during the Perez de Cuellar visit.

"Tehran is ready to show utmost restraint in all aspects while the secretary-general would be in Tehran," said Mohammad-Jafar Mahallati, director-general of the Iranian Foreign Ministry's international affairs department.

Speaking to reporters at the U.N. on Friday, Mr. Mahallati said: "This is exactly the way we have dealt with the matter while lower-level U.N. missions were dispatched to Tehran."

At another point, Mr. Mahallati said the restraint would apply when Mr. Perez de Cuellar was in the region.

The 67-year-old secretary general, who had a quadruple heart bypass operation last year, said he expected to begin his mission towards the middle or end of next week.

OPENING HIS NEW CLINIC
Dr. WALID AWWAD
Pediatrician-Children Specialist
American Board Certified
Graduate of the American University of Beirut (A.U.B.) & Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, U.S.A. (1966).
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Jabal Al-Hussein, Firas Circle, above Jawad Rest.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HED ROYAL MAJESTY QUEEN MOTHER ZEIN ALSHADAF
AL JEEL AL JADEED CLUB
IN COOPERATION WITH THE ROYAL CULTURAL CENTRE
PRESENTS
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Let's show the sceptics

WE in the Arab World should be most grateful to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for "bombarding" U.S. President Ronald Reagan with messages urging him to take the lead in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict and to "drag the Israelis," if necessary, to the projected Middle East conference; nevertheless, we should realise that there is a limit to what our "friends" can do to help us achieve the honourable peace that we are seeking. As our distinguished guest, President General Zia Ul Haq, noted yesterday, at the official banquet hosted in his honour by His Majesty King Hussein, "half of the problem," whether it is related to the Arab-Israeli conflict or the Gulf crisis, could be resolved if the Arab heads of state could forge a truly genuine stand during their forthcoming Amman summit to be held in November.

We could not agree more with Mrs. Thatcher when she suggested to President Reagan that the Arab-Israeli conflict be accorded a high priority status. This recommendation to the U.S. administration came in the wake of Mrs. Thatcher's talks, last month, with King Hussein, who impressed upon her the point that the continuing U.S. inaction with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict spells disaster in the already explosive atmosphere of the Middle East. The Arab heads of state will have a propitious occasion, in the November summit, to lend clear support to the thesis, continuously offered by King Hussein to Mrs. Thatcher and other world leaders, that the only viable avenue left to arrive at a just and permanent negotiated peace in the Middle East is the projected conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Seen from this perspective and from that of the Gulf crisis, the upcoming Arab summit in Amman could literally "make or break" the security of the Arab World. With signs that the unanimity achieved between the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, when they adopted the ceasefire Resolution 598, is quickly dissipating over their anticipated enforcement actions, in view of Iran's rejection of the resolution, the attention of the world is, once again, focusing on the Arab countries to see how they would react to the fizzling out of international resolve to impose an arms embargo on recalcitrant Iran. It is common knowledge, now, that two or three permanent members of the Security Council are hesitating on the need to apply meaningful sanctions against Iran and are advocating procrastination under the guise of wanting to give the peace dialogue between the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the immediate parties to the conflict another chance.

Surely, the eyes of Ronald Reagan, like those of Mikhail Gorbachev, will be centred on the pivotal Amman Arab summit. Indeed, the eyes of the whole world will be focusing on the summit to assess Arab intentions and resolve in tackling their national conflicts. In view of chronic scepticism about the ability of the Arab governments to forge a genuine, united, and active stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf crisis, one might conclude that it would take a miracle to deliver the Arab World from its current disarray. Yet such a miracle can be attained in Amman on Nov. 8, when the Arab heads of state have the opportunity to surprise their people, and the rest of the world, by demonstrating that there is still hope for Arab common sense and unity.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Strong relations

SPEECHES exchanged by King Hussein and President Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan at a banquet in Amman Sunday reiterated the joint stands of Jordan and Pakistan with regard to the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestine question as well as other Islamic issues. The speeches manifested the two countries' keenness on maintaining very strong relations and joint action for promoting bilateral development. The King called for pursuing efforts for stopping the Iran-Iraq war and for Pakistan to play a greater role in influencing Iran to abide by the will of the international community. Iraq, the King said, had accepted the idea of peace with its neighbour and all the peace initiatives for ending the war. Iraq has opened its mind and its doors for peaceful negotiations and mediation efforts to reach a settlement with Iran and therefore Iran has to be persuaded to end the conflict and accept peace. Everything should be done to thwart foreign nations' ambitious aims to exploit the wealth and the resources of the countries of the Middle East region and all enemies' attempts to keep this region in a whirlpool of fighting and confusion.

Al Dustour: Tribute to Pakistan

KING HUSSEIN Sunday night paid tribute to Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq and his country for their support of Arab just causes and for backing Jordan's efforts to achieve a lasting peace in the Middle East. Pakistan's supportive stand for Jordan in its quest to convene an international conference on the Middle East, stands out as the best evidence of Pakistan's meaningful backing for the Arab causes and its endeavours to find a just solution for the Palestine problem. Under President Zia, Pakistan has been a big force, giving more momentum for the process of peace and for the implementation of Resolutions 242 and 338 which call for Israel's withdrawal from Arab lands occupied since 1967. Moreover, Pakistan has been active in its attempts to stop the Gulf war, and as a major Islamic nation it can play a leading role in persuading Iran to accept Security Council Resolution 598 to end the war with its neighbour which had already accepted peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: Pakistan has a crucial role

KING HUSSEIN'S talks with Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq represent one more link in the monarch's endeavours bolstering inter-Islamic relations and promoting cooperation for just solutions for problems of concern to the Arab and Islamic Worlds. Realising the dangers inherent in the Iran-Iraq war, Pakistan and Jordan have both been striving to bring about solidarity among Arab and Islamic nations and joining forces for persuading Iran to end the war with Iraq. Jordan was hoping that Pakistan which maintains balanced relations with Iraq and Iran can and ought to play more meaningful role in forcing Tehran to respond to the call of reason and peace. The King told his distinguished guest that Jordan was committed to a Middle East peace through an international conference to implement Security Council Resolutions 338 and 242. The King hopes that Pakistan can play a leading role also in the establishment of peace in the Arab area.

A return to collective Arab action?

By Lamis K. Andoni

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein's moves to secure unanimous Arab attendance at the extraordinary summit, scheduled to convene here on Nov. 8, are viewed by Jordanian and Arab analysts as "extremely significant efforts" to re-inforce Arab collective decisions and actions to confront the prevailing challenges particularly the Israeli threats and the seven-year Iran-Iraq war.

In fact "a return to collective Arab action" would be a crucial shift in Arab politics, especially that all endeavours to gather all the Arab leaders, since the last ordinary summit was held in the Moroccan city of Fez in 1982, have so far drastically foundered, the analysts point out.

The most important of these failing efforts were the extraordinary Casablanca summit in 1985 and another initiative to hold "an informal" gathering of the Arab heads of state on the fringe of the Islamic summit in Kuwait earlier this year.

But according to observers and analysts many significant developments have taken place since then which make the chances for the success of the current Jordanian efforts stronger than ever.

To begin with Amman has come to enjoy "a rather unique" position in that it maintains normal to warm relations with all the Arab governments. But perhaps the most significant aspect of Jordan's inter-Arab relations, is its success to keep good relations with both Syria and Iraq.

After all the dispute between the rival Ba'ath ruling parties in Baghdad and Damascus has been a major obstacle to convening the long-awaited 13th Arab summit in Saudi Arabia.

It is a well-known fact that Jordanian, Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti mediation bids between the two countries have so far failed to bring about an Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation despite the meetings between the presidents of the two rival governments.

According to well-informed sources the differences between Baghdad and Damascus run deeper than Syria's support for Iran in the seven-year Gulf war to include ideological rifts.

"Once the discussions reach this complex point we (mediators) find ourselves as outsiders trying to solve strictly internal Ba'athist differences that we cannot even relate to," said a top-level Arab official, who was directly involved in the mediation efforts between the two countries.

But according to well-informed sources, the mediation process itself, regardless of its immediate results, has been "positive" in the sense that "it established a basis for a continuing inter-Arab dialogue on the most crucial issues."

This dialogue, which almost did not exist in the beginning of the eighties, has made it much easier for Jordan to try to reconcile the various Arab governments' perspectives as an essential step to ensure the success of the summit.

Furthermore, the growing international and Arab consensus in support of an immediate stop for the Iran-Iraq war and the recent

Iranian expansion of its military operations to include Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have prompted the two superpowers and the Arabs to reconsider their vague and hesitant position on the bloody conflict.

Thus, in the analysts' view, the growing international condemnation of Iranian rejection, so far, of all peace proposals makes it rather difficult for any Arab government to categorically reject any step that could lead to ending the war.

The problem, however, is that if the Arabs fail to endorse a firm position in support of the Iraqi stand in favour of a comprehensive ceasefire both the Soviet Union and the U.S. would be discouraged to enforce U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

"How can we expect from the superpowers to pursue the implementation of the resolution in the absence of a unified, firm and explicit Arab position in support of Iraq?" a senior Jordanian official said.

Jordanian fears might become a reality as both the U.S. and the USSR seem to be reluctant to pursue efforts for an immediate implementation of the resolution which implies a possible arms embargo on Tehran.

In the analysts' opinion the American-Soviet agreement to "delay" the enforcement of the resolution stems largely from the growing competition in the Gulf.

NEWS ANALYSIS

"Both superpowers suspect each others' (covert) connections with Iran and consequently are reluctant to close all the channels with the Tehran regime," an Arab official explained.

In the opinion of Arab analysts the strategic importance of Iran has become the focus of both superpowers due to Arab divisions and the absence of a strong Arab stand.

Mr. Osama Al Ghazali, from the Egyptian Al Ahram Centre for Political and Strategic Studies, believes that the stand on the Iran-Iraq war has created "the most dangerous divisions in the Arab World" in the modern Arab history.

But according to other analysts and Arab officials last year's revelations about the secret U.S. arms shipment to Iran, the Israeli connection with Tehran, Iranian attacks against Kuwait targets and instigation of riots in Mecca last July, have all weakened pro-Iranian arguments and proved that Iraq was not the only target of the Iranian threat.

Although these developments have failed to prompt any Arab country to sever ties with Tehran, the "growing sense that the Arab Order is threatened could enhance efforts to secure a unanimous Arab attendance at the summit," one observer said.

"Even if the summit failed in producing a resolution to sever relations with Tehran, any collective Arab decision in support of a ceasefire and a peaceful settlement would enhance the Iraqi stand

and Arabs' international standing and credibility," he added.

Jordanian officials and analysts have repeatedly pointed out that the prevalence of "state interests" over pan-Arab national interests have encouraged unilateral actions, which have in their turn, weakened the Arab World.

Thus, according to this view, the absence of collective Arab action and decisions have created "a gap" which has made the Arab World in general and individual Arab states, especially front line countries and Iraq, vulnerable to external threats and interventions.

Therefore, Jordan and other Arab countries, which strongly support the idea believe that a return of collective Arab action "will fill this political gap... and pre-empt external attempts to impose foreign hegemony on the region."

This argument applies as much to the Gulf as to the Palestinian problem, the Lebanese crisis and other challenges facing the Arab World. Consequently the Syrian insistence on expanding the agenda to include the Palestinian problem and the other crucial issues are not likely to be an obstacle that could hinder the convening of the summit, the analysts say.

"It is true that the Iran-Iraq war deserves an urgent session and a joint Arab stand, but all of these issues are inseparable," a Jordanian source said. "In fact the prevailing stalemate in efforts to convene an international peace conference and the failure of efforts to end the Gulf war are mainly due to the absence of Arab collective action and unified decisions."

One of the major Arab objectives desired of the summit is to reshuffle the world's attention towards efforts to end the war as the Arab World wearily watches how the West has been concentrating, instead, on "the free navigation, the securing of the flow of oil to the West, and consequently Soviet containment," according to analysts.

Furthermore, they say, that the convening of the Arab summit with a unanimous attendance, and the endorsement of a unified Arab position, would no doubt influence the direction of any potential discussion of the Middle East between the two powers.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev are expected to meet before the end of the year. Therefore, an achievement of a unified Arab stand on both the international peace conference and the Iran-Iraq war would make the Middle East figure high on the Soviet-American summit's agenda, the analysts believe.

The U.S. has not fully endorsed the principle of convening an international peace conference and has repeatedly declared its preference for "direct Israeli-Arab negotiations."

But according to Arab analysts and officials a collective and clear Arab endorsement of the holding of the international conference would enhance the idea and could finally contribute to changing the American position.



Reagan ignores demand for new sanctions against S. Africa

By Sue Baker
Reuter

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has refused to comply with a law mandating new sanctions against South Africa, leaving it once again to Congress to take the lead in prodding Pretoria towards ending its apartheid racial policy.

"My conclusion is that the imposition of additional economic sanctions at this time would not be helpful," Reagan said in a report he sent to Congress on Friday, one year after legislators enacted a limited sanctions package over his veto.

"The impact has been more negative than positive," said the president, who has imposed sanctions against what he views as Marxist states like Nicaragua but has consistently opposed such measures for racist South Africa.

Under the law, called the 1986 Anti-Apartheid Act, Reagan was required to report to the U.S. Congress after a year on the impact of the sanctions and, if no progress towards ending apar-

theid had been made, impose additional punitive measures.

But while Reagan acknowledged conditions such as ending the state of emergency, freeing Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and opening talks with black leaders had not been met, he chose to ignore the mandatory call for additional measures.

Many in Congress, angered at what they view as Reagan's flouting of the law, pledged to impose additional punitive measures against the white-minority Pretoria government, setting the stage for a new confrontation between the Republican White House and the Democratic-led Congress.

Congress, pursuing a two-track approach, has also worked to provide increased aid to the so-called "frontline" states to ease South Africa's economic stranglehold on its heavily-dependent black neighbours.

The leader of one of those nations, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, was to meet Reagan on Monday for

talks likely to be dominated by southern Africa's problems including apartheid, Mozambique's own civil war and regional conflicts in Angola and South African-ruled Namibia (South West Africa).

"This is one more law the president does not intend to obey," congressman William Gray, a leading House foe of apartheid, said of Reagan's report on Friday.

"President Reagan once again has become the apologist for apartheid," Gray said. "When will this president understand that apartheid kills?"

Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also voiced disappointment.

"I regret that the administration has failed to comply with the letter and the spirit of the ... Anti-Apartheid Act which mandates that the president recommend additional sanctions if he reports, as he has, that there has not been significant progress in dismantling apartheid," Pell said.

Gray and other House lawmakers said they planned a new push for sanctions early next year and hoped to pass a bill severing all U.S. economic ties with South Africa in protest against its apartheid policy of racial segregation.

But, despite the shift to Democratic control in last year's congressional elections, the more conservative Senate was unlikely to go along with a total trade embargo and U.S. divestment, which many senators view as too extreme.

Instead, Senate aides said, Congress would close loopholes in the current law and impose some new measures, including a ban on imports of diamonds and all strategic minerals.

Last year's sanctions included a ban on U.S. public and private loans and new investments by American business. Also barred were imports of South African steel, iron, coal, textiles, uranium, food, military vehicles and ammunition.

Reagan's report said a year of sanctions had not caused Pretoria to make significant reforms and therefore new measures would not work either.

Congress takes the opposite track, agreeing last year's relatively modest sanctions have not had the hoped-for effect but arguing harsher measures are therefore needed.

"He states that since these goals have not been met by the South African government, we must return to the past — the 'creative diplomacy' of constructive engagement," Gray said, using the term coined by the State Department to describe its policy of quiet diplomacy to encourage apartheid reforms.

"The failure of the (South African) regime to change its racist behaviour should prompt a call for greater restrictions on U.S. economic relations with South Africa," he said.

Beyond the debate over the effectiveness of sanctions versus quiet diplomacy as a tool for change, legislators and activists charge the Reagan administration with a double human rights standard. Some call it racism.

"I've no question that this is a racist president," Randall Robin-

son, head of the TransAfrica black lobbying group, told Reuters. "He is also bawling... and that makes for insensitive and bad policy towards South Africa."

Robinson, whose group held almost daily protests outside the South African embassy in Washington during 1985 and early 1986, said Reagan's opposition to sanctions against South Africa while applying them to Nicaragua, Libya, Iran and other nations was "unflatteringly dishonest."

"It only reflects his callous unconcern about the lot and plight of the South African black majority."

Gray agreed. "Would this president say, after one year of sanctions, that the time was right for creative diplomacy with (Muammar) Qadhafi in Libya, (Ayatollah) Ruhollahi Khomeini in Iran, (Fidel) Castro in Cuba?"

"We know the answer, and so does the world. This administration suffers from a severe case of moral bankruptcy and is the guarantor of racist oppression," Gray said.

"So far, the inhabitants of Zimbabwe's eastern highlands are reacting with resignation rather than panic to the worsening insurrection. Peasants and commercial farmers alike are hoping that they do not have to endure another war like the last one — Financial Times news feature."

New bush war haunts Zimbabwe's borders

After seven years of relative peace, brutal skirmishes are threatening the tranquillity of Zimbabwe's eastern highlands. Victor Mallet, recently in the area, reports on increasing incursions by Mozambican guerrillas.

"NO plucking due to massacre... 27 boys killed," says the well-thumbed logbook at Aberfoyle tea estate on Zimbabwe's mountainous eastern border with Mozambique. The entry was made on December 19, 1976, when nationalist guerrillas were launching attacks into Rhodesia from Mozambican territory. The "boys" were workers.

More than a decade later and after seven years of peace following white-ruled Rhodesia's transformation into black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980, a new and equally brutal bush war is threatening the tranquillity of the eastern highlands.

Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) have raided Zimbabwe a dozen times since June, killing and abducting civilians, shooting soldiers, robbing stores, laying landmines, poisoning a water well and attacking tea estates.

More than 20 Zimbabweans have died and the MNR raids

along the length of the 1,000 kilometres frontier have presented the government in Harare with the unwelcome prospect of long-term instability in the east as well as the west, where dissidents in Matabeleland continue to fight a low-level guerrilla war.

As the Rhodesians found to their cost, the hilly Mozambique border is good guerrilla country. At Aberfoyle Club, 60 kilometres off the main north-south road in the area around Mutare, a missile fired at the building in the previous war now acts as the dinner gong.

Ironically, some of the white farmers growing tea and coffee in eastern Zimbabwe are under threat from the side they used to support. The MNR was formed by the Rhodesians from a motley crew of dissidents in 1976 to weaken Mozambique, which was used as a base by guerrillas of the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army — the military wing of the Zanu party now ruling the coun-

try under Robert Mugabe, the prime minister.

South Africa took the MNR under its wing at the time of Zimbabwean independence in 1980 and since then the movement has grown in military strength, although not in political stature, and devastated much of Mozambique. A year ago, the MNR declared war on Zimbabwe itself in response to Zimbabwean army intervention in Mozambique.

The recent attacks across the border appear to be the fulfilment of that declaration, even if a few of the raids were merely to steal food. "A few minor forays could tie up an awful lot of Zimbabwean troops," says one Western diplomat in Harare.

The MNR is active along the entire Mozambique-Zimbabwe border. "An official from another embassy agrees: 'It's poised to become a bigger problem,'" he says. "There are certainly signs that the raids are organised towards stretching the ZNA (the Zimbabwe National Army)." Members of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation are investigating the situation on the

border and seem to have come to the same conclusion.

Zimbabwe has significant political and economic interests in Mozambique and Mr. Mugabe has pledged that his forces will "fight to the last man" to prevent a rebel takeover in Maputo. The Zimbabwe government, anxious to reduce its dependence on South African ports for its trade, keeps about 7,000 troops in Mozambique to guard the oil pipeline, the railway and the road linking Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira — the so-called Beira Corridor. At times, Zimbabwe has deployed up to 12,000 men in Mozambique and taken a leading role in offensives against rebels.

Among the worst of the recent MNR attacks in Zimbabwe was an incursion into the Rushinga area in the north-east in June in which 11 villagers — including children — were killed and others abducted by a band of about 100 men. The guerrillas left behind leaflets threatening Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania because of their support for the Mozambique government. Zimbabwe later said its forces had killed 22 MNR guerrillas after the attack.

In July, guerrillas sabotaged machinery at the processing plant of the government-owned Katoyo tea estate near Aberfoyle. In August, they killed four soldiers and a woman at Jersey tea estate near Chipinge and recently they are said to have killed two National Park officials in Gonarezhou reserve in the south-east.

Farmers and the authorities are adopting much the same kind of security measures as those of 10 years ago: Soldiers, militiamen and private security guards prowl tea estates, farms and villages; old security fences are being mended; a radio communications system for isolated homesteads is being revived; and farmers are joining police reserve units.

As the Zimbabwean tea-picking season approaches its peak and casual workers migrate across the border to look for work, the government has started stringent checks of Mozambicans, some of whom are suspected of helping the MNR. Apart from the migrants, there are about 44,000 Mozambican refugees sheltering in four camps in Zimbabwe, compared with only 12,000 last year. According to the

office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the number continues to rise as more civilians flee the civil war.

Neither the Frelimo party, which rules Mozambique, nor Mr. Mugabe's Zanu (PF) has a particularly strong local following along their common border. Straddling the central section of the frontier are the Ndaun clan, one of the main recruiting grounds for the MNR.

On the Zimbabwean side, there is considerable mistrust of the central government and support for the Zanu splinter party loyal to Mr. Ndbanangini Sithole, now living abroad and thought to be courting the MNR.

The government in Harare, believing that South Africa is behind rebel activities in the east and west of Zimbabwe, is aware that it is militarily and politically vulnerable.

So far, the inhabitants of Zimbabwe's eastern highlands are reacting with resignation rather than panic to the worsening insurrection. Peasants and commercial farmers alike are hoping that they do not have to endure another war like the last one — Financial Times news feature.

هكذا منذ البداية

Baby who died of smoking fails page one test

Raymond Snoddy spends a day with the editor of a British national newspaper who thinks and talks in tabloid headlines.

LONDON — The editor moved from news desk to back bench — where stories are edited or rewritten — and on to the art desk as the first edition deadline approached.

It was 6.55 p.m. and all the components of the front page were still being juggled in his mind with no decision taken on what would be the lead story.

A day of winnowing and sifting of stories and pictures had produced a colour picture — "which no-one else will have" — of the Duchess of York in Canada wearing a new controversial fur coat, an inquest on a baby with too much carbon monoxide in its blood, possibly caused by its parents' smoking, a story on "young viewers deserting commercial television" and a report on Mr. Jeffrey Archer's successful libel action against The Star newspaper.

Ten minutes later, Mr. David Montgomery, the 38-year old editor of Today, dictated the headline for the story which would lead the next day's paper: The Baby Who Died of Smoking.

The decision, and hundreds of others during the course of the day, had been taken with all the visibility of a conjurer shuffling cards.

"The story appalled me and I think it will appal a lot of people. Though it is a bit low life," said the non-smoking former editor of the News of the World, who has been given the task of cutting the losses and increasing the circulation of Mr. Rupert Murdoch's fifth national newspaper in the U.K.

The working day had begun,

like all David Montgomery's working days, at 8 a.m. and was to last until nearly midnight. "He's always been a workaholic — now he's editing a daily he can really indulge himself," said his secretary, who came with him from the News of the World.

After some administrative work — Mr. Montgomery is managing director as well as editor — he chaired an executive meeting of the paper at 8.30 a.m. The decisions included a new policy of being more choosy about colour advertisements submitted. In spite of the desperate need for more advertising, only those which would reproduce well would be accepted to protect the paper's reputation for colour quality.

Then it was into the first — and at Today the only — news conference of the day where all the departments offer their best wares for the next day's paper. Some of the items had to be repeated three times because of the presence of a film crew from BBC's Brass Tacks making a programme about new newspaper titles.

Next stop for Mr. Montgomery was a meeting at Westminster with Dr. David Owen, then leader of the Social Democratic Party.

On the way, the editor explained what sort of personality he was trying to stamp on his paper and "the almost missionary zeal" with which he was approaching the task. Although he did not use the phrase himself, he is seeking the children of Margaret Thatcher's revolution,

the classless and the upwardly mobile in a world where everyone stands on their own feet.

"It's not a moral stance. It's more concentrated on the work ethic and the belief that work should have its just rewards," says the Ulster Protestant with a degree in politics and history from The Queen's University of Belfast.

By the time the editor's car had turned into Whitehall on the way back to the office Mr. Montgomery was on the phone, deep into the details of the paper and was soon prowling up and down the editorial floor sorting out feature pages.

The journalistic tradition of lunch has long since been abandoned at Today and what appears to be the entire journalistic staff leave their electronic screens only long enough to get a sandwich from a passing trolley.

The editor, who long ago mastered the art of thinking and talking in tabloid headlines, chooses all the pictures which go into the paper and writes most of the main headlines.

Mr. Montgomery looked at a transparency of a woman on an exercise bicycle. She is a member of one of six teams of City analysts and brokers each given £35,000 (\$56,000) to trade with to see who can raise the most money for charity in a year. "Get Sue Blacker from Shearson Lehman into the story somewhere, she's the most colourful," said the editor after studying her picture through a magnifier.

Until deadline, the editor made choices and rejections, watching for the picture or article that "will launch a page."

The picture of the Duchess of Kent hitting a photographer

somewhere very painful while playing cricket — "You don't often see Royals playing cricket" — is definitely in.

As he was driven, only slightly late, for a 7.30 p.m. drink with Miss Janet Street Porter, a journalist and broadcaster, in the American Bar at the Savoy he was a little uneasy about his choice of lead story.

"I was dragged along by the strength of the story," he said, before going off to see whether Miss Street Porter might be able to contribute to the paper.

Next morning, most of those who bought Today saw a completely different front page. Mr. Montgomery returned from The Savoy and remade it. Only the Archer story stayed.

The Duchess of York picture was replaced with an elegant colour picture of Princess Diana at the Superman IV premiere and Superman actor Mr. Christopher Reeve earned his place as "a bouncer" for not turning up to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Baby Who Died of Smoking had gone inside the paper and the TV story was built into a lead under the headline £1,200 million Panic by ITV.

Mr. Montgomery explained the baby story did not have the weight for the kind of paper he was trying to create and the ITV story which contained both youth and criticism "was really for us."

Was he happy with the final result? "Happy? You're never totally happy. You can always find something in another paper to make you jealous. It's just as well, otherwise the job would never change." — Financial Times feature.



A banded mongoose crosses a termite mound on a grassy plain in Uganda. These aggressive little mammals roam in packs of 15 or more and form tightly knit groups to defend themselves against predators. Such behaviour suggests a sense of altruism similar to that of higher

animals and humans. Dwarf mongooses, smaller relatives of the banded, practice monogamy — a rare trait among mammals — and have baby-sitter helpers in their packs.

Serengeti's social mongooses show distinct inbred altruism

By Travis Kaminski
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — The sentry perches alertly atop a termite mound while other small, grayish-brown animals scurry about the surrounding grassy plains of Tanzania's Serengeti National Park, searching for food. Suddenly he spots a jackal.

But the lookout's low call doesn't warn his fellow banded mongooses to take cover. Instead they instantly activate their well-developed mutual-defence system for chasing predators away and protecting endangered pack members.

"When a jackal approaches," says Smithsonian Institution zoologist John P. Rood, "the mongooses from a tight-knit bunch and begin to move toward it. Occasionally an individual will stand up to obtain a better view, and the bunch gives the appearance of a large animal in constant motion."

Packs, which usually include 15 or more mongooses, will even chase a jackal and try to nip it on the hind legs or tail.

"Group-living mammals have rarely been seen to rescue one of their own from peril," Rood says. "However, banded mongooses have several times been observed to come to the aid of their com-

panions."

He once watched a pack save a member that an eagle had carried to a tree. "The pack ran to the base of the tree, and several mongooses climbed it, with the pack's dominant male in the lead," Rood recalls. "He reached the branch where the prey struggled in the eagle's talons and lunged at the bird, causing it to loosen its hold. The captured mongoose dropped to the ground unhurt."

The unusual behaviour of banded mongooses suggests that some lower animals have a sense of altruism similar to that of other better-developed animals and of humans, he says. The protective habits of banded mongooses, however, go beyond the simple posting of sentinels by other small animals such as ground squirrels and prairie dogs.

Rood, whose work is partly funded by the National Geographic Society, has spent much of the past 14 years studying mongooses of the Serengeti. He has found other surprises.

Banded and dwarf mongooses, for example, puzzle animal behaviourists because, unlike other small carnivores such as skunks and weasels, they live in large groups that "sometimes include unrelated members."

Both have long bodies, short legs, and bushy tails, but the banded mongooses, which weigh about 4 pounds, are several times the dwarf's size. The reddish-brown dwarfs, smallest of the 36 mongoose species, don't have the banded mongooses' dark striping.

"It appears that the group-living mongooses have followed a different evolutionary path to sociality from large, social carnivores such as lions, hyenas, and wolves," says Rood. "These (larger) species hunt cooperatively, which probably has been the most important selective pressure promoting their group life."

But group-living mongooses usually hunt for insects independently. As a result, fear of predators probably is the chief reason they favour packs, Rood says.

He reports that dwarf mongooses have developed unusual breeding habits. They are part of only about 3 per cent of all mammals that are monogamous, a trait not shared by their banded relatives.

"Each pack contains a dominant breeding pair that are usually the oldest individuals and are parents of the offspring raised in the group. The young are raised communally, and most or all pack members baby-sit and bring them

up," Rood says. In most other mammal species, the mother is forced to hide her young while she searches for food. Group-living mammals have the potential for dividing their labour in guarding helpless young, but few do so as efficiently as mongooses. Young lions, for example, often are left alone for long periods while their mothers are hunting.

Rood says that helper mongooses, which often spend more time than a mother at the den, usually are unrelated to the young. In keeping with social theory, close relatives generally give the most aid in other mammal species.

But in dwarf mongoose packs, he suggests, unrelated baby-sitters are motivated by long-term pay-offs, such as benefiting later from predator protection by the young they helped rear. And, because helpers someday might advance to become the pack's breeders, the young they have helped raise might grow up to reverse roles and become baby-sitters for the breeders.

This genetic self-interest also may help explain the altruistic behaviour of the banded mongooses that risk their lives to rescue pack members, Rood says.

Video art becomes a new medium of expression

NEW YORK — The medium is new. So are the images: Startling, funny, sometimes disturbing.

A young woman moves around the corner of a white room. Nothing surprising there, until a fishbowl, a beach ball and other people start appearing — all in different scales, until the viewer loses his sense of what size things really are.

People, a bus and a child on a tricycle move simultaneously through a picture composed of nine separate frames, creating a constantly changing pattern of movement and space.

Russian citizens tumble and run down the Odessa steps in the famous scene from Sergei Eisenstein's 1925 movie, "The Battleship Potemkin." But who's there amid the grainy, black-and-white Eisenstein characters? A group of modern-day American tourists, in garish colour, creating surrealistic situations.

The images all belong to video art. Now within the reach of thousands because of budget-priced video cameras and editing equipment, video art is becoming a new medium, with its own stars, festivals and museum collections.

Video art includes, but can go far beyond, the special-effects music videos that have become popular in recent years. The new art form is developing at a steady pace in the United States, Japan, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Britain, Belgium and other nations.

Barbara J. London, assistant curator of the video section at New York's Museum of Modern Art, says the final product can be a videotape, or a larger "environment" of TV sets showing a variety of tape clips.

"Video can be documentary, something that uses image in a very abstract way, or can tell a

story in an unconventional way," Ms. London says.

In recent years, artists have been advancing from visual effects created in a simple studio setting to work with superimposed images, changing colour patterns and movements, and even animation.

The artist's goal can be pure amusement, or a more important message. The video based on Eisenstein's classic scene, "Steps" by Zbigniew Rybczynski, seems to encompass subjects like war, superfluous possessions, and even romance. Rybczynski also created the nine-part image of people, bus and child.

One recent video, by Korean-born Nam Jun Paik, juxtaposes images of Korean and Western dancers and music, together with symbols of Eastern and Western popular culture. Another by German videomaker Michael Klier, using film from surveillance cameras, captures thought-provoking images of city life.

Some pieces of video art, dub-

bed "installations" or "environments," use multiple TV sets, sometimes set off by pieces of furniture, sculptures and special lighting and textures.

Polish-born Zbigniew Rybczynski, 36, a 1974 immigrant to the United States, is one of the most prominent video artists. His work includes more than 20 music videos and other projects.

"The development of video, in conjunction with computer technology, will lead to an incredible revolution in media," he said in a recent Los Angeles Times interview. "I want to be at the front of that revolution."

California's Bill Viola, also 36, has created a series of videos and environmental installations. Anti-Thatcher created the woman in the white room.

Ms. London said video artists have rapidly developed contacts around the world, and there have been many recent arrivals to the new medium.

Among them, she mentions Belgians Daniele and Jacques

Nyst, who develop the subject of children's impressions of the world; American Laurie Anderson, whose latest projects have to do with the themes of artificial intelligence; British artist John Adam, who deals with political and economic power related to the media; and Brazilian Anna Bella Geiger, whose videos show relationships between different art expressions.

"Many more people are travelling," she says. Language barriers are few, "and videos are very easy to send to museums or festivals."

Some U.S. videotape shops are adding "experimental video" sections "in response to customer interest."

"The time is right," Ms. London says. "Younger people grow up with television, with video, and they are comfortable, at ease, with it. Young people at school are working now right away with computers, so there is less of a fear of technology than, may be, a generation ago." (AP)

Habsburgs mark last emperor's birth amid imperial nostalgia

By Michael Wise
Reuters

VIENNA — More than 30 descendants of Austro-Hungary's last emperor gathered near Vienna recently for one of the largest Habsburg family assemblies in Austria since it became a republic at the end of World War I.

A Catholic mass celebrating the centenary of the birth of Emperor (Kaiser) Karl, who reigned for only two years after Emperor Franz Josef died in 1916, was held last month amid increased Austrian nostalgia for the dual monarchy.

Viennese Archbishop Hans Hermann Groer lavished praise on the last ruler of the vast realm of 50 million subjects, expressing dismay that he died in exile in 1922 "without any of the power and also without the honour that were his due."

Karl's eldest son, the former Archduke Otto von Habsburg, 74, hedged his bets when asked after the mass at the Klosterneuburg Abbey if he could ever envisage the monarchy's restoration.

"Whoever knows a little history knows that political system, always change," he told a radio

interviewer. "One should never say never in politics."

In 1919 Austria barred members of the emperor's family from the country unless they abandoned their titles and signed a declaration of loyalty to the republic. Otto von Habsburg formally renounced his claim to the throne in 1961.

He lives in West Germany, but in recent years has become a frequent visitor to Austria. Now a Christian Social Union member of the European Parliament, he often addresses conservative Austrian student groups.

A voluntary honour guard

greeted the titular head of the house of Habsburg when he went on from the mass to visit a popular new exhibition highlighting the 68-year reign of his great-uncle Franz Josef.

At least 10 new books on the monarchy have appeared in German over the last year, including biographies of Franz Josef, Karl and his widow Zita, who last May celebrated her 95th birthday at her home in Switzerland.

This spring the Austrian government refurbished the imperial treasury at the Habsburg's former palace in Vienna so that the old crown jewels could be better displayed.

"These are developments that 10 years ago would have been unthinkable," University of Vienna political scientist Professor Karl Ukakar told Reuters.

A more balanced view of the monarchy is the aim of the exhibition entitled "Splendour and misery: The age of Franz Josef." Organisers say it has drawn more than a quarter of a million visitors since opening at the Lower Austria museum in May.

Ukakar attributed the nostalgia for the imperial heyday to increasingly conservative Austrian

attitudes as the small country's economic problems grow more complex. He added that for some Austrians the appeal of a constitutional monarchy had grown after damage to the country's image from charges that President Kurt Waldheim was involved in war crimes while serving in the German army.

Waldheim rejects the allegations and has carried on as president despite controversy. "Through the events surrounding the election of the president, the wish for a more solid head of state can be seen," Ukakar said.

American students make 'profit' from studying

By Lee Mitgang
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — U.S. schools, struggling to reduce the number of students who drop out before graduation, are offering money and gifts to pupils who stay in school and make good marks.

Students in a growing number of cities are winning stereos, bicycles, cash, college scholarships, free fast food or store discounts for doing what they were once expected to do for free: Attend school regularly and do well.

Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Endowment for the Advancement of Teaching and a leader in education reform, worries that the trend is an unfortunate byproduct of the placed on schools by people who want to reform U.S. public education.

He said the pressure to show statistical improvements in education is leading schools to adopt "almost emergency strategies" to help them look good.

Starting in October, the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, branch of the Kiwanis Club, a civic betterment group, will offer students movie passes, free rock concerts and coupons for fast food restaurants for improving attendance. At present, average high school attendance in Milwaukee is a poor 85 per cent.

Since 1983, the NAPA unified

school district in California has given youngsters with good grades and attendance records privately financed gift certificates to local businesses.

In Detroit, elementary and middle-grade students with perfect attendance can win free steak dinners at the Ponderosa chain of restaurants.

All Saints School in Indianapolis, a Roman Catholic school with about 250 first — through eighth-graders, lets students with perfect behaviour records compete for a bicycle at the end of the year, said Principal Kathleen Tichenor.

"My theory is, unfortunately, we are in an immediate-feedback society," Tichenor said. "I have found in today's society, kids are not ready to accept anything but a tangible kind of reinforcement," agreed Principal Dennis Martin of Barker Junior High in Michigan City, Indiana, where for the past two years students have earned 50-dollar savings bonds and free trips to an amusement park for good attendance, grades and behaviour.

Such incentives seem to have at least short-term success. At Pittsburgh's Peabody High School, average attendance rose from 85 to 90 per cent in two years since local businesses helped start a programme of awarding students portable televisions, stereos, clock-radios, gift certificates, T-shirts, hats, and a grand prize of

\$100 for good attendance.

But critics call such measures "gimmicks" and say they miss the complexities of the dropout problem.

"The evidence seems to suggest that in the short term they boost attendance records and performance," said Boyer. "But most of these programmes touch only a handful of students, and I doubt that they will become universal and lift the heart of the problem."

In contrast to contests and prizes, for example, Holyoke, Massachusetts, has opened the state's only pregnancy clinic for adolescents to help keep young mothers-to-be in school. Corpus Christi and Garland, Texas, have started evening classes for students who otherwise would have to quit school to work.

Londonderry, New Hampshire, is trying a little tender loving care. Instead of suspending students who have problems with drugs, alcohol, academics or who simply lack interest, Londonderry puts them in a special programme that combines caring and intense self-help.

The students must spend one to five days in an isolated, self-contained classroom that has its own lab and a bathroom. They eat at their desks.

Besides doing their schoolwork, they are bombarded with teacher Carroll Boyle's affection

and attention. She leads discussions on values, problem solving and what they must do to take charge of their lives.

In the long-run, the most effective incentives, Boyer and others believe, relate directly to education — scholarships, for example, as opposed to free stereos or hamburgers. They convey to students that adults care and that school work pays off immediately and throughout life.

Eugene Lang, a millionaire industrialist, is perhaps the most celebrated example of a new breed of school philanthropist. Six years ago, Lang offered sixth graders at the New York City school he once attended in predominantly black Harlem to pay their college tuition if they would stay in school and graduate.

The resulting "I have a dream" foundation now has 100 sponsors and is helping an estimated 4,000 students. In Dallas, where nearly 29 per cent of ninth graders fail to graduate, students who remain in school, graduate on time and get accepted in a post-secondary institution can qualify for up to \$2,000 in scholarships funded by private donations.

Private philanthropists and local businesses in cities including Baltimore, Rochester, New York, Cleveland and Worcester, Massachusetts, have emulated Lang's example.

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University of Jordan grabs Arab collegiate table tennis crown

By Mun'em Fakhouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The University of Jordan beat Qatar University 5-1 on Saturday to snatch the first Arab universities table tennis crown. Qatar University placed second and the United Arab Emirates University secured the third position.

Mu'ta University President Ali Mahafza distributed trophies and medals to the winners.

In volleyball heats, played within the first Arab Collegiate Sports Festival currently being held in Jordan, the UAE team edged Sudan's Um Durman University team 3-0. The University of Jordan team outscored Yarmouk University team 3-0.

Also on Saturday, the University of Jordan handball team defeated the Sciences and Technology University team 33-26 while the UAE University team beat Qatar University 23-21.

On Friday, the University of Jordan soccer team downed the Sciences and Technology University team 2-0 and the Bahrain University footballers played an uphill challenge match to a goalless draw against Yarmouk University.

On Sunday, the University of Jordan soccer team is scheduled to take on the Yarmouk University team at the University of Jordan stadium. Bahrain University team will play the Sciences and Technology University at Irbid Stadium.

In the basketball heats, the University of Jordan team is set to meet the UAE University in Amman.

Yarmouk University volleyball team is scheduled to play against Um Duran University team at the Yarmouk University pitch in Irbid. Bahrain University will play the University of Jordan in Amman within the same qualifying matches.

Qatar and Yarmouk Universities handball teams are scheduled to meet at the Al Hussein Sports City.



University of Jordan player Usama Mator jumps to strike as Yarmouk University players fail to fend off the ball (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

5 lifters ruled ineligible after drugs crackdown

OSTRAVA, Czechoslovakia (R) — Five of 70 lifters drug-tested before the World Weightlifting Championships opening in Ostrava on Sunday failed the check and were ruled ineligible.

Competitors were tested in their own countries some six weeks before the championships — those found to be positive came from Nicaragua, Venezuela, Colombia and two from the Soviet Union, weightlifting officials said.

The three South Americans had substances like diuretics and amphetamines, while the two Russians used anabolic steroids. The Soviet Weightlifting Federation (SWF) suspended the two offenders. Their names have yet to be released.

The International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) last year embarked on a crusade to eradicate drugs from the sport and became the first international body to introduce random testing during the training period as well as during competitions.

"This decision showed our willingness to act continuously and ruthlessly to eradicate the drug menace," said the president of the European Weightlifting Federation (EWF), Wally Holland.

"It also shows that we can go into Communist countries like the Soviet Union and do our tests. They have been most cooperative and acted with utmost severity."

Holland said the meeting of the executive committee of the IWF on Friday decided to ask the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to introduce a new drug, prebenocid, on the list of banned substances.

Prebenocid — apparently used to prolong the effect of antibiotics as well as to treat gout — has a side effect observed during the recent Pan American Games. It hides the presence of anabolic steroids.

"The EWF intends to take an open and realistic attitude on the drug abuse issue," EWF General Secretary Vladan Mihailovic said.

"We want to set up a commission to study the patterns of drug taking in order to strengthen our hand in dealing with the offenders," he said.

"We carry out more drug tests than any other sport and the incidence of drug abuse in weightlifting is well below the international average in other sports."

Last year, the IOC medical commission performed 32,982 drug tests, of which 623 or 1.89 per cent were positive. Anabolic steroids accounted for the largest share of the offences.

In weightlifting, 1,806 participants in international competition have been tested and only 18 have been found positive in the past year.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Chitalada retains WBC title

BANGKOK (R) — Sot Chitalada of Thailand retained his World Boxing Council (WBC) flyweight title when he knocked out Raeki Ahn of South Korea in the fourth round of their scheduled 12-round bout on Saturday.

Sweden beats Turkey in Euro basketball

ISTANBUL (R) — Sweden beat Turkey 87-82 in the first round of the men's European Basketball qualifiers on Friday. England beat Scotland 120-80 in another first round match.

E.C. to launch multi-centre games

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community (E.C.) will launch its own two-year game, with up to 24 sports in different venues, in 1989, the project director told Reuters. Tony Rudge said the plan was to stage events for E.C. nationals at sites in all 12 E.C. member states in late April 1989. Full details still had to be worked out. Competitions would be held in Olympic events and in sports such as rugby, orienteering, water skiing and trampolining. The idea of staging events in different venues would make the games easy to organise, Rudge said. "If you have a one-city games, you have to ask the city authorities to spend an awful lot on infrastructure but many cities have the capacity to stage one event," he said. The E.C. already has its own tennis, cycling and golf competitions but these are open to non-E.C. nationals.

Former ace cricketer dies at 79

LEEDS, England (R) — Former Yorkshire and England fast bowler Bill Bowes has died after a heart attack. He was 79. Bowes, who could swing the ball both ways, played in 15 tests during a first-class career from 1928-47. He took 68 wickets for England, an average of 22.33, including that of Don Bradman during the second test of the "bodyline" tour of Australia in 1932-33.

England, Wales tie for top slot

CRANS-SUR-SIERRE, Switzerland (AP) — Mark Mouland of Wales and Ian Mosey of England both shot 6-under-par rounds Friday to tie for the lead in the second round of the \$30,000-Swiss franc (\$550,000) Swiss Open European Masters golf tournament. Mouland and Mosey completed the first two rounds of the par 72 course with totals of 132 — 66 each round. They were followed closely by Tony Charnley of England and Bill Longmuir of Scotland with two-round scores of 133. Longmuir had shot the top score Thursday of 65, matched by American John Slaughter.

De Castella defends world marathon crown in Rome

ROME (R) — Australian Rob de Castella defends his world marathon title on Sunday before historic sites he will not see, on a surface he detests and at a time of day he believes highly unsuitable.

The 42.195-km race would be a tourist's dream if savoured at leisure in air-conditioned comfort.

The course begins and ends at Rome's imposing Olympic Stadium, winds through the city centre and passes by some of the best-known monuments to Rome's imperial and post-imperial glory.

De Castella does not plan to feast his eyes on any of these and he was highly critical of the course this week.

"It's an example of athletes being used to advertise the city — it's no concern to me that we run past the Colosseum or St. Peter's," the Australian said.

De Castella was also unhappy about the narrow cobble-stoned streets along which the 76-strong field will run.

"There's no doubt that cobblestones are not the surface to run a marathon on," he said.



Besarat shakes hands with Mr. Ghandour as Hamzeh looks on

RJ receives cups won by team in 1,000 Lakes Rally

AMMAN (J.T.) Royal Jordanian (RJ), the national air carrier which sponsored Jordan's participation in the 1,700-kilometre 1,000 Lakes Rally held in Finland last month, received on Saturday cups from the Jordanian participants who secured advanced positions in the race.

Hani Besarat and Ziad Hamzeh placed 34th overall and sixth in their category in the rally in which 170 teams participated. The cups were presented in a

ceremony to Mr. Ali Ghandour, chairman of RJ's board of directors.

Upon receiving the cups, which were won in the rally, Mr. Ghandour expressed RJ's readiness to continue supporting sports rallies which reflect Jordan's bright image to the outside world. Mr. Ghandour received the cups from Mr. Besarat and Mr. Hamzeh in his office.

The championship was won by Finland's veteran driver Markku Alen in a Lancia Delta.

Briton claims record as first to row Atlantic both ways

DOOGAH, Ireland (AP) — After 76 days at sea, solo oarsman Don Allum celebrated in a village pub Saturday after reaching the Irish coast in a battered rowboat to claim a world record as the first person to row across the Atlantic Ocean in both directions.

Allum, a 50-year-old advertising executive from London, limped onto the rugged coast of Achill Island in western Ireland on Friday night after a 2,500-mile (4,025-km) voyage from St. John's, Newfoundland.

About 100 villagers rushed out to help Allum reach the shoreline after he fired three flares from his 19-foot (5.8-metre) boat, the QE3, which was badly damaged by a storm at sea.

Car headlights guided him safely in.

Celebrating Saturday at Louisa O'Malley's Pub, Allum said he thought he was going to be killed when his boat rolled over three times Thursday night in turbulence, as he sat in the cabin.

"Everything was black," he said. "You couldn't see what was happening. ... At that stage, I wrote my obituary and my good-byes and put them in a flare jar which I lashed to an oar. I knew that if I went down, the oar would be released and found."

Allum left Newfoundland on June 21 on the westward leg of his two-day voyage. He completed the eastward leg last year in 114 days, rowing solo from the Canary Islands off the northwest coast of Africa to the island of Nevis in the British West Indies.

In 1971, Allum rowed the Atlantic with his cousin, Geoff Allum, completing a 73-day voyage from the Canary Islands to Barbados.

Geoff Allum, 40, said he had been told by officials of the Guinness Book of records that his cousin would be recognised as the first person to row the Atlantic in both directions.

Guinness' offices were closed Saturday.

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هكذا صنع البشر

British firm buys Hilton

LONDON (R)—A British property and leisure company that made its name in the gambling business announced on Friday it had bought the Hilton International hotel chain for a sum that just topped \$1 billion.

The British firm, Ladbroke Group Plc, said it was acquiring the luxury hotels from Allegis Corp of the United States for \$1.05 billion (\$1.06 billion).

"This was a once in a lifetime opportunity to acquire the best name in the business," Ladbroke spokesman, Mr. John Harounoff, said.

Ladbroke, which 10 years ago was doing little more than operate a chain of betting shops and casinos, gets 91 hotels worldwide. The deal does not affect the U.S. part of the hotel business that was founded by the late Conrad Hilton.

Planning to expand, Ladbroke said it hoped to open a new line in Hiltons — "Hilton Inns" — a little less luxurious than existing hotels in the chain. Also, it would aim at an international clientele and rely less on the U.S. traveller.

Ladbroke weathered a casino scandal in the 1970s when it lost its British gaming licence, then powered its way into the big league in the European leisure business.

In the bid for Hilton, it fought off challenges from the West German airline Lufthansa and British hoteliers Grand Metropolitan, owners of the Intercontinental chain.

The Intercontinentals were an earlier case of a U.S. hotel chain going British. Grand Met bought

them off Pan Am Corp.

Conrad Hilton died in 1979, two weeks after his 91st birthday, having made his name a symbol of the new, post-World War II style of luxury hotel that globe-trotting Americans could feel at home in.

He bought his first hotel in Cisco, Texas, soon after World War I and war service in the U.S. army, then spent 25 years buying, selling and operating hotels. In 1946, he founded the U.S. Hilton Hotels Corp and two years later formed Hilton International, not now connected with the U.S. company.

Transworld Corp., spun off from Trans World Airlines in the 1970s, later owned Hilton International but sold it to Allegis, parent of United Air Lines.

Allegis, in a restructuring, tried selling it to Dutch airline KLM last December. But the Dutch bid was blocked by the KLM board.

Ladbroke has been looking for some time for a chain to put it into the top end of the world hotel and leisure business — and made an unsuccessful bid for Hilton in December.

"It would be great coup for us if we pulled it off," Ladbroke Chairman Cyril Stein said just a week ago.

His company's spokesman said Friday the takeover, Ladbroke's biggest acquisition, made it the second biggest hotel chain in the Britain after Trusthouse Forte.

Spokesman John Harounoff said Ladbroke would spend an undisclosed sum to increase capacity, including the refurbishment or addition of 8,000 rooms in both the Hilton chain and Ladbroke's existing hotels.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Aug. 29, '87 and ending Wednesday, Sept. 2, '87. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
Petra Bank	10500	21500	2,050	2,000	1,000
Jordan Islamic Bank	700	1398	2,000	2,000	1,000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	7930	13246	1,680	1,670	1,000
Jordan Gulf Bank	11336	13568	1,210	1,200	1,000
Housing Bank	400	676	1,670	1,650	1,000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	625	1391	2,220	2,250	1,000
Cairo Amman Bank	580	11694	20,050	20,000	5,000
Bank of Jordan	14700	247922	16,630	16,440	5,000
Arab Bank	—	76712	117,500	117,500	10,000
Jordan National Bank	19298	47671	2,480	2,470	1,000
Jordan Investment House	37000	58100	1,010	1,000	1,000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	1220	1478	1,710	1,720	1,000
Finance and Credit Corporation	233310	157900	0,750	0,670	1,000
National Financial Investments	6850	10618	1,550	1,550	1,000
National Portfolio Securities	1369	961	0,710	0,690	1,000
Jordan Securities Corporation	4313	3892	0,920	0,900	1,000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	780	1022	1,340	1,310	1,000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	2,000
Al Mashrek Exchange	—	—	—	—	10,000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Jordan French Insurance	16651	93142	5,500	5,750	1,000
REFCO Life Insurance	90	77	0,850	0,850	1,000
Jordan Insurance	1330	14614	11,050	10,950	1,000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	3516	2854	0,810	0,810	1,000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	520	5252	1,010	1,010	1,000
Holy Land Insurance	300	306	1,050	1,020	1,000
Philadelpia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	350	315	0,900	0,900	1,000
Universal Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
General Insurance	1500	2130	1,430	1,420	1,000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10,000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	10,000
Al-Izhar Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Ahliya Insurance	500	665	1,350	1,300	1,000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance	500	430	0,780	0,860	1,000
Services and industries					
General Investments	8944	7655	0,810	1,100	1,000
Imma for Investment and Financial Facilities	11532	7406	0,650	0,640	1,000
Darco for Housing and Investment	10042	4607	0,480	0,440	1,000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	5650	2359	0,400	0,390	1,000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	126	81	0,650	0,650	1,000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	15597	1960	0,630	0,620	1,000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Tajero	400	128	0,830	0,820	1,000
Jordanian Electric Power	9548	14609	1,530	1,540	1,000
Irbid District Electricity	525	514	0,960	0,980	1,000
Arab International Hotels	—	—	—	—	1,000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1,000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Press Foundation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Press and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Dar Al Shab Press, Printing and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Dairy	4616	5138	1,130	1,080	1,000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	4617	9399	2,030	2,050	1,000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	14176	14253	1,020	1,000	1,000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	2079	4984	2,400	2,380	1,000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	7256	10810	1,480	1,490	1,000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Aladdin Industries	9450	9433	1,020	1,000	1,000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	50150	83972	1,680	1,680	1,000
Jordan Worsted Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Ceramics	990	1018	1,040	1,020	1,000
Chemical Industries	4101	4884	1,200	1,190	1,000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	3000	1516	0,500	0,510	1,000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	1070	1447	1,380	1,360	1,000
National Steel Industries	82089	20084	2,390	2,500	1,000
Universal Chemical Industries	150	146	0,970	0,970	1,000
General Mining	500	748	1,490	1,500	1,000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	6297	45545	7,210	7,260	1,000
Jordan Lime & Brick	5000	1100	0,220	0,220	5,000
National Industries	11950	6292	0,540	0,510	1,000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	500	347	0,750	0,750	1,000
Livestock and Poultry	2520	2016	0,800	0,800	1,000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	700	560	0,800	0,800	1,000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	6000	3130	0,530	0,520	1,000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1,000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1,000
Woolen Industries	1385	659	0,470	0,470	1,000
Jordan Tanning	1574	3155	2,000	2,000	1,000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	—	—	—	—	5,000
Jordan Brewery	—	—	—	—	1,000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	49290	46275	0,940	0,940	1,000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	46303	46607	1,010	1,010	1,000
Jordan Sulpho Chemicals	34308	98127	3,110	3,110	1,000
Jordan Cement Factories	88985	86638	0,980	0,970	1,000
Jordan Glass Industries	900	784	0,880	0,870	1,000
Grand total	903,873	1,518,560			

Dollar firms but stocks plunge

U.S. interest rates go up

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed), signalling a tough stance against inflation under its new chairman, Mr. Alan Greenspan, Friday increased the key lending rate for the first time in three years.

The move by the American central bank promptly set off moves by major commercial banks to raise their prime lending rates.

The Fed increased its discount rate, the interest it charges on loans to U.S. financial institutions, from 5.5 per cent to six per cent.

Within minutes of the announcement, major U.S. banks said they were raising their prime lending rate by one-half percentage point to 8.75 per cent, the highest level for the prime rate since March 1986.

In a brief statement, the central bank said its decision "reflects the intent of the Federal Reserve to deal effectively and in a timely way with potential inflationary pressures."

Mr. Allen Sinai, chief economist of Shearson Lehman Brothers of New York, said he believed the decision was made in an effort to cool inflationary forces stemming from the recent declines in the value of the dollar.

"Anything that helps the dollar helps inflation because the weak dollar is the chief inflationary pressure we have right now," he said.

The last increase in the discount rate, boosting it from 8.5 per cent to nine per cent, was announced on April 6, 1984, and took effect three days later.

Since then, the rate has been cut seven successive times, the last occurring Aug. 20, 1986, when it dropped from six per cent to 5.5 per cent.

The increase in the discount rate came after a three-week slide in the value of the dollar on foreign currency exchanges. Many analysts had expected the agency would be forced to act to stabilise the falling dollar by pushing up interest rates in the United States.

Higher rates in this country make dollar-denominated investments more popular with foreigners, who now hold a sizable percentage of U.S. debt.

This interest rate scenario is similar to what happened last spring when investor worries about inflation caused the dollar to decline on foreign exchange markets. This led to a slump in bond markets that pushed interest rates sharply higher.

An increase in the discount rate is the most dramatic move the central bank can make to signal its intentions to push rates higher as a way of keeping a curb on inflationary pressures in the economy.

One of the major forces that has been pushing up prices this year has been the falling dollar, which boosts the cost Americans pay for foreign products.

The White House, beginning in September 1985, pursued a policy of pushing the dollar lower as a way of reducing the huge U.S. foreign trade deficits. Officials

Thursday.

Other late dollar rates in New York compared with late rates in the previous sessions were: 1.7975 West German marks, up from 1.7907; 1.4885 Swiss francs, up from 1.4813; 1.3122 Canadian dollars, down from 1.3150; 6.0130 French francs, up from 6.0060; and 1,302.25 Italian lire, up from 1,300.50.

At the New York Commodity Exchange, gold bullion for current delivery was quoted at \$463.10 a troy ounce, down from \$464 late Thursday, and silver for current delivery fell to \$7.631 a troy ounce, from \$7.700 Thursday.

Dollar firms

Meanwhile, as a result of the increase in the key lending rate, the American dollar firmed slightly against most major currencies on Friday.

But traders in foreign exchange markets said the U.S. currency was still weakened by the outlook for the nation's foreign trade imbalance.

Gold prices declined in U.S. trading. Republic National Bank in New York quoted gold bullion at \$463 a troy ounce, down 50 cents from Thursday.

Traders said the dollar moved higher after the Fed's announcement. Although it was the first increase in the rate since April 1984, traders said the market had already anticipated it.

"It was basically a lagging indicator," said Mr. Joseph Cally, a trader with the securities firm Prudential-Bache Securities Inc.

Mr. Cally and others said the dollar, which has been sliding since a gloomy trade report last month, needed even more support from the Fed to stem its decline.

"It obviously needs more than a half-per cent increase," said Mr. Jim Cherek, an analyst with Money Market Services in Chicago.

Higher interest rates have been viewed as a remedy to the dollar's ills since they would increase the attractiveness of foreign investment in U.S. securities.

The dollar's recent drop had heightened fears of rising inflation and frightened off some foreign investors in stocks and bonds, analysts said.

Mr. Cherek said the day's trading was thin and while the U.S. currency appeared stronger, it did not respond as bullishly to the Fed action as some had hoped it would.

He said next week would set the tone for the near future as many traders return from summer vacations and the government releases fresh figures on the trade deficit on Friday.

Before the Fed's announcement, the dollar had inched upwards on commercial demand and position squaring before the Labour Day holiday weekend in the United States. U.S. markets will be closed Monday for the holiday.

In New York, the dollar moved to 141.95 Japanese yen, up from 140.97 yen late Thursday. The British pound weakened to \$1.6517, from \$1.6580 late

Wall Street stocks slide

Wall Street stocks went into sharp reverse on Friday to register their biggest weekly decline in nearly a year after the Fed raised the discount rate to six per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 38.11 points to 2,561.38, the fourth successive daily slide that brought its loss for the week to 77.97 points.

Investors took profits after the Fed raised the discount rate half a percentage point.

"If the dollar is not significantly cured of its ills, then a higher discount rate and a higher prime rate are reason to sell stocks," said economist Gary Ciminaro of Fleet Financial.

Higher interest rates tend to stifle business expansion and dampen corporate earnings, he said.

Brokers, however, said the market's bearish reaction was exaggerated due to the day's slight volume.

"The market was vulnerable, partly because many traders had already begun their Labour Day holiday. The Dow swings came on light volume," said trader Gerald Simmons of Smith Barney.

Trading volume fell to 129,070,000 shares from 165,200,000 Thursday, with declining issues outnumbering advances 1,079 to 499.

The retreat disappointed investors who had hoped for a traditional rally ahead of the Labour Day weekend.

Tokyo bond prices plunge

In Tokyo, share and bond prices plunged on Tokyo markets on Saturday after the surprise increase in U.S. interest rates, dealers said.

The U.S. announcement prompted speculation that Japan would follow suit by raising its interest rates, sending stock and bond prices skidding downwards.

A rise in Japanese interest rates would reduce the attractiveness of non-interest bearing stocks and fixed rate bonds as investments.

The 225-share Tokyo market index collapsed 388.68 points on Saturday to end the half-day trading session at 25,355.35. On Friday, the index rose 94.15.

Bond prices also plunged on concern about higher interest rates in Japan.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today is a fine time to become involved in some new and unusual activities which appeal to you. Be with some unusual people who interest you. Romance will bloom tonight.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have some fine ideas which can make the future brighter, provided you follow through. See some interesting friends.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Spend some time in public which will show off your unique talents and lead to greater productivity later on.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study up on a new philosophy which can bring you greater achievements. Handle out-of-town interests.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be more romantic with your loved one, and gain a greater rapport. Make some new business plans.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Listen to good ideas concerning the business world from a fascinating friend. Become a greater power in the community.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get into some social service work and add to your prestige. Look around for a new and educational hobby.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can really enjoy yourself in any recreation you choose today. Get your health improved this evening.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more charming with family friends and enjoy some entertainment together. Put your special talents to work.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) This evening is best spent with a good friend who can introduce you to some interesting people.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Come to a better understanding with associates. You can make more money if you truly apply yourself.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get your new week's work planned before you retire for the evening. Consult a financial expert about your budget.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Do something different with your mate and greatly please him or her. Be sure to use caution when traveling.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be recognized as "head and shoulders" above the rest while still quite young, and should be encouraged rather than criticized. Your progeny will require special handling and need a comfortable environment in which to grow so that success will be abundant.

THE Daily Crossword by Roger Courtyard

ACROSS

- Rosary item
- Elated
- Mayor Ed of NY
- 43,560 square feet
- Street show
- Swiss waterway
- Ambassador's aide
- In a repulsive way
- Potholes
- Arrow poison
- Veich
- Cravices
- Churchman's residence
- Piggery sounds
- Rose
- Vapid ideas
- Hastened
- Seed
- appetizers
- Vigoda of TV
- From — Z
- Deported
- Sign of happiness
- Felstein a.g.
- Moist tracts
- Dutch painter
- Voucher
- Product of erosion
- Dame Myra
- Carriages
- Certain officers
- Stubborn o's
- Pare
- Coup d'
- Young or old follower
- Bills
- Skin bumps

DOWN

- One of the three Bs
- Unitate
- Sandwich tree
- Crane
- Lake dancings
- Cafeteria tool
- Like — of sunahline
- Crossword clue for short
- Ger. ruler

Leader of coup attempt calls Aquino misguided, incapable

MANILA (R) — Fugitive Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, leader of the bloody Aug. 28 coup attempt against the Philippine government, on Saturday made his first public statement since the uprising, attacking President Corazon Aquino as "misguided and incapable."

Broadcasting on a private radio station, the nation's most wanted man said Mrs. Aquino had taken the same direction as former President Ferdinand Marcos, who ruled the country for 20 years until his overthrow 18 months ago.

Col. Honasan said the rebels attack on the presidential palace and the seizure of military bases and television stations nine days ago was registration of protest "in the strongest possible terms."

The rebellion left 53 people dead and 300 wounded, and while many who took part have been arrested, Col. Honasan fled the scene of the fighting in a helicopter and remains the target of a nationwide search.

The colourful colonel, hailed as a national hero when he helped overthrow Marcos, said last week's action was prompted by Mrs. Aquino's indifference to the military, soft approach to Communist and Muslim guerrillas and growing corruption in her administration.

He denied Mrs. Aquino's allegation that the rebels had planned to kill her and her family. Mrs. Aquino's only son, Benigno, was wounded in the attack on the palace.

"We had no intention of harming the president or her family. It was politically untenable to do so against a leader that is perceived

to be popular, sincere and committed no matter how misguided and incapable she might be," Col. Honasan said in a 15-minute broadcast on station DZRH.

A spokesman for the station said Col. Honasan had telephoned to read his statement and made no further comments.

"I don't believe it was long distance because the line was very clear," the spokesman said.

The military has said Col. Honasan might be in Manila or in the northern provinces, avoiding arrest with the support of sympathetic soldiers and civilians.

"The incumbent administration has consciously taken the same direction as that of the then popular Marcos administration at the start when the country was on its way to another 20 years of misrule," Col. Honasan stated.

"This we cannot allow and we shall not allow it," he said.

The coup leader said in the broadcast that his men could have attacked troops harder but refrained because they did not want further loss of lives.

"We held back our punches. It may have been a military tactical error on our part but it is a gamble we were prepared to take to save more lives," he said.

He said troops loyal to the president had saved the day for the government by making full use of the army's resources. The

military attacked the rebel-held army headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo in Manila, finally driving the mutineers out in some of the heaviest fighting in the capital since World War II.

"It was a decision without regard to loss of lives — military and civilian — and property. If they were as decisive in the past this whole affair could have been avoided," Col. Honasan said.

In response to Col. Honasan's broadcast, Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel Ramos repeated that the colonel was merely out to grab power.

"He wants to grab authority and power of government and it's not true, I think, that they did it simply because of reform in this government, society," he said in a radio broadcast.

Defense Secretary Rafael Dela Rosa said Col. Honasan might still have as many as 2,000 men ready to launch another coup attempt.

About 1,500 rebels have surrendered.

In a separate development, soldiers killed 14 Communist rebels in a gunbattle in the southern Philippines, a senior army officer said on Saturday.

Brig.-Gen. Mariano Adaleme said the rebels were killed in 30 minutes of fighting on Friday in Agusan Del Sur province on Mindanao Island where the army was launched an operation against the Communist New People's Army.

He said soldiers attacked the rebels after villagers reported that a band of 40 Communist guerrillas were stealing their food.

He said seven rebels were killed in the area on Thursday.

Reagan laid groundwork for ABM pullout, report says

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House has laid the political and diplomatic groundwork for a possible U.S. withdrawal from the 1972 anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty, a new congressional report has said.

The report, prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS), said Friday the public record does not provide conclusive proof the Reagan administration has decided to withdraw from the accord.

"However, if the administration does determine to begin the process of withdrawing from the ABM treaty, it has laid important legal, political, and diplomatic groundwork to that end," it said.

The report was commissioned by Sen. William Proxmire, a Wisconsin Democrat who has accused the White House of attempting to "sink" the treaty.

The pact prohibits rigorous testing, development and deployment of air-sea and mobile land-based anti-ballistic missile systems.

Sen. Proxmire, in a statement accompanying the report, said the superpowers are due to conduct a formal review of the treaty this year, although no date has been set.

"I think Congress should be on the lookout for a surprise from the administration. And as the CRS study makes clear, that surprise may well be the administration trying to withdraw the U.S. from the ABM treaty," he said.

The report said the White House has laid the groundwork for a withdrawal from the pact in several areas:

— It has accused the Soviet Union of violating the treaty but has not attempted to tighten the pact's restrictions and force Moscow to comply. It has instead said the violations give Washington the right to withdraw from the accord.

— U.S. officials have made numerous public statements over the past few years claiming Moscow is poised to break out of the treaty, thus justifying U.S. withdrawal.

— The administration has said the traditional, or restrictive, interpretation of the treaty prohibits aggressive testing and development of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), an anti-missile defence programme commonly known as "Star Wars."

The White House has already advanced a new, or broad, interpretation of the treaty that would permit aggressive "Star Wars" testing and development.

Deposed Burundi leader thwarted in bid to return

NAIROBI (R) — The deposed president of the Central African state of Burundi, Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, has been thwarted in an attempt to return to power.

Col. Bagaza, 41, flew hurriedly back to Africa from a Francophone summit in Canada after hearing on Thursday that military officers had ousted him from power.

He got no further on Friday than Nairobi, where airport sources said he waited much of the day in the VIP lounge of Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

The airport of the Burundi capital Bujumbura was closed and Rwanda, a scheduled stop on his flight to Burundi, said it would not let him into the country.

Col. Bagaza, who had ruled the five million Burundians since staging his own military coup in November 1976, was kept waiting in Nairobi while the plane which brought him from Paris turned round in the Rwandan capital Kigali.

Reuters incorrectly reported overnight that he later returned to Paris. But an Air France official said later: "The Kenyan government asked us if there was room on the plane, but at the last minute he did not board. I don't know why."

A French embassy spokesman said on Saturday that Col. Bagaza's whereabouts were unknown. Reporters were not allowed access to Col. Bagaza while he was at the airport and the Kenyan authorities would not acknowledge that he was in Nairobi.

The 41-year-old army colonel had ruled Burundi since leading a coup in 1976.

Nairobi-based diplomats in contact with their embassies in Burundi said the small and densely populated country remained calm on Saturday.

But its frontiers were still closed, telecommunications links with the outside world remained cut and trucks stood on the runway of Bujumbura airport to prevent planes landing, they added.

In Washington, the State Department said Friday it had information about the coup in Burundi indicating that there were no casualties and that the capital, Bujumbura, is calm.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman said the junta installed by army officers led by Major Pierre Buyoya has announced the dismissal of all ministers and leaders of the official party and suspended the constitution. But he said the new leaders have promised continuity in foreign affairs.

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Bodies mount up in cemetery strike

LIVERPOOL, England (AP) — Striking cemetery workers in this northern England port city have caused a backlog of 65 bodies waiting for burial, the local council has said. Deputy council leader Alan Dean said the strikers "have deliberately prevented by their action the burial of the dead, causing most unnecessary additional distress to the bereaved." Ten cemetery drivers employed by Liverpool council have been on strike for two weeks in a dispute over pay and regrading. The drivers transport timber for shoring up freshly dug graves. Alex Taylor, spokesman for the Mersey District Funeral Directors' Association, said: "It is creating a lot of distress for families and a lot of worry for us too. There is a limit to storage space."

Lottery's \$8m pot draws foreigners

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — Foreigners are streaming across Argentina's borders to take a chance in a soccer lottery with an estimated \$8 million jackpot, authorities have said. Officials reported a surge in traffic from Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay to buy the lottery tickets, which cost 10 australs (43 U.S. cents). For the first time since the lottery began in 1971, no one has won for two consecutive weeks. Winners must correctly predict the results of 13 regional soccer matches throughout Argentina. Game officials say a winner will be known by Wednesday. Authorities have decided to split the pot among winners who correctly pick 12 games if no one picks the 13 contests correctly.

Siamese twins to be separated

BALTIMORE (R) — Seven-month-old twin West German boys, joined at the back of the head, will undergo surgery on Saturday at Johns Hopkins Medical Institution in a separation procedure expected to last from 12 to 24 hours. Seventy surgeons, physicians and nurses, believed to be one of the largest teams ever assembled for an operation, will operate on the twins, Patrick and Benjamin Binder, who were born in Ulm, West Germany. "The twins share skull, scalp and some blood supply to the brain," said Dr. Mark Rogers who leads the surgical team and is director of the paediatric intensive care unit and chairman of anaesthesiology and critical care medicine at the hospital. Dr. Rogers said the chances of the twins surviving the surgery were good. "The major problem is that they share the venous drainage from the brain," he told Reuters in a recent interview. "The plan is to use hypothermia to lower the temperature in order to lower the blood flow so we can operate on the drainage and separate the veins." Dr. Rogers said that in early June, he and three other physicians from Johns Hopkins examined the twins in Germany and performed the first phase of the operation by inserting "plastic inflatable skin expanders beneath the scalp of the twins in order to stretch their skin." He explained that the procedure was intended to inflate the skin gradually and provide enough surplus skin to close the wound once the twins are separated.

Van Gogh work to be sold in November

NEW YORK (R) — One of Vincent Van Gogh's most famous paintings, *Irises*, will be offered for sale in New York later this year and could fetch more than \$40 million, Sotheby's Auction House announced on Wednesday. A painting of sunflowers by Van Gogh, who never sold a painting in his lifetime, fetched \$39.9 million earlier this year when it was auctioned off at Christie's in London, setting the world record for a painting sold at auction. *Irises* is considered by art experts to be a finer work than *Sunflowers*, which was bought by a Japanese insurance company. "We expect that it could fetch more than *Sunflowers*," a Sotheby's spokesman said. The painting was the first done by Van Gogh in May 1889 while he was at the Saint-Remy Asylum, where he was treated for mental illness. The painting is being sold by American philanthropist and art collector John Whitney Payson. The work is currently at Westbrook College in Portland, Maine.

Queen of white Kenyan society dies

NAIROBI (R) — Diana Lady Delamere, the queen of white Kenyan society for decades and the woman at the centre of the Lord Erroll murder case in 1942, has died in London at the age of 74, relatives in Nairobi said on Friday. Lady Delamere, who amassed a fortune in land through her four marriages, was widely believed to be the last person alive to know the full story of the unsolved murder. She died on Thursday having had a heart ailment for some years, the relatives said. Erroll, hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland, was shot through the ear at point-blank range shortly after driving away from the home of Diana and her husband, Sir Delves Broughton, late at night in the Nairobi suburb of Karen. He was having an adulterous affair with Diana at the time. Broughton was acquitted of the murder after a sensational trial which caught the headlines around the world and brought to light the lavish lifestyle of white Kenyans during World War II. He died in Britain in the same year. Born Diana Caldwell in Hove, Sussex, in 1913, Lady Delamere first married Vernon Motion. In 1940 she and Broughton married in the South African city of Durban and moved to Kenya. Her third husband, from 1943 to 1955, was Gilbert Colville, a wealthy and reclusive cattle rancher who owned vast tracts of land in Kenya's Rift Valley and who preferred the company of his Maasai herdsmen to that of the white settler community. Diana became Lady Delamere in 1955 when she married the fourth Earl, son of the Lord Delamere who in the early years of the century was one of the chief exponents of transforming Kenya into a "white man's country."

France second after U.S. on AIDS list

GENEVA (R) — France, with 332 new cases of AIDS reported over three months, rose to second place after the United States in the latest toll of the killer disease published on Friday by the World Health Organisation (WHO). The new cases, recorded in the April-June quarter, brought France's total to 1,964. The United States has a total of 40,845 reported cases, representing a rise of 1,582 in about a month. WHO said 58,880 cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) had been reported by 123 countries by Sept. 2, an increase of 2,485 since a previous update just over three weeks ago. Brazil, which has not reported to the WHO on the spread of the disease since April 30, ranked third with 1,695 cases. WHO says AIDS cases notified to it estimated at over 100,000 by last April. Governments are not obliged to report, and some update their figures more regularly than others. The disease, for which there is no known cure, breaks down the body's natural defences and leaves victims susceptible to infections and cancers. It is spread through sexual intercourse and exchanges of blood such as transfusions.

Stallone in Israel for Rambo III filming

TEL AVIV (AP) — Sylvester Stallone has arrived in Israel to film his *Rambo III* movie in the Dead Sea's rocky surroundings that will turn into Afghanistan for the film's daredevil hero. Stallone avoided dozens of his fans in the best *Rambo* tradition as he was whisked away from the Tel Aviv Airport in a special armoured jeep, Israel Radio said. He headed straight for the Moshav Dead Sea Spa Hotel where he had rented the entire seventh floor for his personal use, said Ilan Gayer, the hotel's sales manager. Stallone also booked 30 other rooms for his crew at the hotel, situated at the En Bogaq resort 110 kilometres south of Jerusalem, Gayer said. Gayer said weight-lifting equipment in the hotel was flown in from Los Angeles. Twelve to 14 body guards accompanied Stallone, Gayer said. But a production official who spoke on condition of anonymity said Stallone would only have four guards, three of them hired locally. The *Rambo III* film is set in Afghanistan where Col. Trautman — portrayed by Richard Crenna — is kidnapped. His only hope is to be rescued by the Vietnam war superhero *Rambo*, the official said.

Rust plane to be returned to Hamburg

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The single-engine Cessna plane in which West German pilot Mathias Rust landed by the Kremlin in May will be returned to the Hamburg Aeroclub which owns it, the official Soviet News Agency TASS said on Saturday.

Rust, 19, was sentenced by the Soviet Supreme Court on Friday to four years in a labour camp for his unauthorised May 28 flight through 800 kilometres of Soviet airspace.

TASS said Rust's sentence would include the period he spent in Moscow's Lefortovo military prison while awaiting trial.

"M. Rust's term is counted from May 29, 1987," TASS said.

"The Cessna plane stored in a

hangar of (Moscow's) Sheremetyev Airport will be returned to the aeroclub of the city of Hamburg," it added, saying the court saw no reason to confiscate the aircraft since it did not belong to Rust.

West German politicians said Friday they were still holding out hope for clemency for Rust.

Alfred Dregger, the parliamentary leader of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party, told reporters "it could have been worse," when asked what he thought of the verdict and sentence.

However, Mr. Dregger said he hoped the Soviet decision was not the last word in the case because

Rust "is not a criminal." Hans-Jochen Vogel, leader of West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party, called the sentence "very harsh."

"The Social Democrats hope that Rust will not have to spend four years in a labour camp, but be released soon to be reunited with his family," Mr. Vogel told reporters.

Meanwhile Soviet academician Andrei Sakharov said on Friday he hoped Rust would not serve the full sentence.

"I hope he will either receive a pardon or be exchanged for a Soviet spy in West Germany," Sakharov told Reuters by telephone from his Moscow home.

Francophone summit ends with promise of solidarity

QUEBEC CITY (R) — The second summit of French-speaking nations has ended with promises to boost economic development in poorer countries and preserve their common language.

The 41 politically and economically diverse nations said in a closing communique they would respect their differences but maintain their new-found solidarity.

French President Francois Mitterrand, who hosted the first such summit in Paris 18 months ago, expressed pleasure at the achievements of the "francophone" gathering.

"It's important for there to have been a second summit and

now we are talking about a third," Mr. Mitterrand told a closing news conference.

The third summit is to be held in the West African country of Senegal in March 1989.

Senegal was one of the countries most interested in establishing formal links among the world's French-speaking countries when the concept was first put forward in the early 1960s.

The Quebec summit sought to forge new and permanent links among the far-flung community dominated by African nations originally colonised by France.

"After only one and a half years we have impressive new results," Mr. Mitterrand said.